"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, cold wave tonight; Friday fair, colder; moderate winds, becoming northwest.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,823. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LABOR WINS OVER MR. ROCKEFELLER

Mother Jones Has Long Conference with Him—Miners' Officers to Call Today.

"AS MAN TO MAN," HE SAYS

Finds Union Men "Clean-Cut Fellows"; Predicts a Better Understanding with Them.

GOING TO MINES HIMSELF

Capitalist Ends Testimony Before Industrial Commission—Possible Danger in Foundation.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., invited Mother Jones, the Colorado miner agitator, down to his office in the Standard Oil Building yesterday and spent an hour and a half with her talking over the conditions of the miners who work for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Moreover, today he hopes to meet Frank J. Hayes, Edward Doyle, and John R. Lawson, prominent officials of the miners' union "as man to man," as he put it, and go over the same ground with them.

These meetings, which have had no precedent in the history of the Colorado dispute, are the result of the personal touch into which Mr. Rockefeller has come with the champions of the miners at the meetings of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

Mother Jones had seen him for three days face a merciless cross-examination at the hands of the investigators with courtesy, good temper, and poise. As she confessed yesterday, she had entirely changed her opinion of him. He had met her as he passed through the City Hall after the sessions and exchanged a few words with her.

Mother Jones's Visit.

So yesterday, as Mr. Rockefeller was excused from the stand, he asked her if she could come down at once to 26 Broadway and also told the union officials that he hoped today to be able to have a chat with them. Mrs. Jones arrived at the Standard Oil Building about 4:30 o'clock and from then until 6 o'clock sat in Mr. Rockefeller's private office talking over the Colorado conditions with him and Mackenzie King, the investigator on labor conditions for the Rockefeller Foundation.

As she left the conference she was asked what they had been discussing and said in her lively, quick way:

"Oh, we've just been talking over everything for the best interest of the nation and the cause of humanity."

"Did you tell Mr. Rockefeller about Colorado conditions?" she was asked.

"Yes. I just told him a few things, but I've been in jail so long my head's out of gear."

"Well, are you going to Colorado with him?"

"Oh, no," she answered. "We should be mobbed."

As she was hurrying off she turned back and said:

"Misrepresenting Him Terribly."

"I just told Mr. Rockefeller one thing. We have been misrepresenting him terribly, and I as much as anybody else."

Mr. Rockefeller was more disposed to talk about the interview than Mother Jones was. He received reporters in his private office. He seemed to hope that his direct personal contact with the representatives of labor might be the beginning of better things. He spoke of his desire to gather information from every possible source about the grave problems before him and his fellow Directors, and he thought that the frank explanation of the difficulties that beset them which he had made on the stand in the last few days would make the labor men realize that he had a real desire to do all he could to improve conditions.

"Now that the strike is over," he said, "I did not see why I should not meet and have a chat with Mother Jones. So I expect to have a talk with Mr. Hayes, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Lawson tomorrow. I am very anxious to get all the information I can about Colorado, and I intend t avail myself of this opportunity.

"Mother Jones went over with Mr. King and myself for an hour and a half all the main points in the situation. She told me about the schools and the desire of the miners to choose their own teachers, the company's stores, and the right of the workmen to bring their grievances to on eof the higher officials or to a Director without jeopardizing their position.

Fully Agreed in Principle.

"I found myself able to agree with all that she said on these things in principle, although of course, it was impossible for me to talk about the actual conditions as they are in Colorado, and what or what not it may be possible for the company to do today. In fact it was not feasible to discuss these matters from the point of view of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company."

Mr. Rockefeller referred to his testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission and said for example that he fully recognized the right of all men to free speech as long as they did not infringe on the rights of others.

"As for schools," he said, "I cannot understand how it could be imagined that an industrial company would want to run them. It is not in its line at all, but its officials might be forced to take an interest in them and assume a responsibility with regard to them as citizens simply through the force of circumstances."

Mr. Rockefeller spoke very earnestly of his hatred not only of strikes, but of all industrial strife.

"It is inhuman, it is unchristian, it is uneconomic," he said. "Think of the loss of lives first and of the misery that is caused thereby. Then think of the money losses not only to the company, but to the men's union. We see from the war in Europe what a horrible thing all this strife is. Surely we should all work together to find some better way to settle our disputes.

To Meet Them "Man to Man."

"I believe," Mr. Rockefeller went on, "that it will be for the good of everybody if I can have these talks with these union men. I want to meet them as

Continued on Page 4.

MRS. BELMONT URGES A TEACHERS' UNION

Thinks It Would Solve Mother Problem and Strike Would Tame School Board.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has a remedy for the teacher-mother trouble with the Board of Education. She prescribed it at a meeting held at her house, 477 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon in the interest of Henrietta Rodman.

"Let the teachers form a union," said Mrs. Belmont, "and then if a teacher-mother is obliged to absent herself from her school duties and the School Board will not give its consent the teachers can go on strike. If the teachers all strike together, the Board of Education will come to terms very quickly. With a union they would also very soon get women teachers on the board, where they ought to be."

The meeting organized with this title: "Organization for the Protection of Teachers in the Public Schools for Such Expression of Opinion as Shall Have for Its Motive the Best Interests of Pupils and Public." Mrs. Belmont was made Temporary Chairman and Mrs. J. P. Warbasse Temporary Treasurer. The meeting was called to raise money to make good that lost by Miss Rodman in her suspension from school duty.

ZERO WEATHER TONIGHT.

Cold Wave Sweeping Eastward Will Grip New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The cold wave which has covered the Central and Northwest States, sending the mercury down far below zero, tonight was sweeping eastward with a speed that promised below zero weather in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania on Thursday night, and freezing temperatures along the Atlantic States as far south as the Carolinas.

Weather forecasters observing the approaching disturbance predicted it would follow divided paths in its course eastward. They thought one would lead due east to New York and the other would branch south into the interior Gulf States, Tennessee, and Northern Mississippi, where the temperatures would drop from the freezing point to 10 and 20 degrees above zero.

ORDERS RAIN ON RAILROADS

Companies Cite 3,459 in Four Years at Wage Hearing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Statistics showing that in the last four years Western railroads have been made subject to 3,459 orders and laws by commissions, municipalities, and State Legislatures were presented to the Board of Arbitration in the wage hearing today.

"They cover every subject, from drinking cups to weeding the right of way," said Warren S. Stone, of counsel for the enginemen after glancing at the list presented by the railroads to show the burdens to which they are subjected.

James M. Sheean, attorney for the railroads, explained that it was impossible to estimate in money the cost of these regulations to the railroads. The list was presented, he said, in order to give the Board of Arbitration an idea of the burdens on railroad incomes and to show, in addition, that the railroad employes, in certain instances, while asking more money for increased efficiency, were supporting legislation which would detract from that efficiency. He cited a bill before the Legislature in Utah to curtail the length of trains. This bill, he said, had the support of trainmen.

Mr. Sheean, in the course of the hearing, charged that W. S. Carter of counsel for the men, in seeking to include the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad's negro firemen in the arbitration, was doing something which would result in the employment of white firemen in the place of negroes. Mr. Carter disclaimed any such intention. Negroes are not eligible to membership in the Brotherhood, but the Brotherhood asserts that it is acting in the arbitration for union and non-union men alike. Mr. Carter said that they they believed in the "open shop."

BIGGEST COPPER EXPORTS.

Largest Amount Since War Began Was Shipped Abroad Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The largest exports of copper reported since the outbreak of the war closed the German market against American smelters were made in the week ended Jan. 23. Exports for that week were 23,057,000 pounds, valued at $3,050,000, against 7,836,000 pounds, valued at $1,039,000, shipped in the previous week. In the week ended Jan. 9 the total was 16,884,000 pounds, worth $2,152,000. For the eight weeks ended with Jan. 23 the copper exported from the United States totaled 93,936,000 pounds, valued at $12,000,000.

France has taken most of the copper shipped to Europe since the beginning of the war. Of last week's exports nearly 15,000,000 pounds went to France, 4,114,000 to Italy, and 3,490,000 to England.

GUILTLESS, WENT TO PRISON

Edward H. Hosford Served Two and One-Half Years to Shield Kinsman.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Edward H. Hosford, of Malden, who was a Sunday school superintendent when he was convicted of larceny, served two and one-half years in State Prison to protect another person, according to a statement by ex-Lieut. Gov. Barry today before a joint legislative committee. The committee was inquiring into various pardons granted by the Governor and Council last year. Hosford was one of those pardoned.

"I don't mind telling you," said Mr. Barry, "that the wrong man was in prison in the Hosford case. He stayed there two years and a half to protect some one to whom he was related by marriage. It was a clear case of a man hiding behind a woman's skirts."

The charge against Hosford grew out of a shortage of $8,000 in the books of a shoe company of which he was Treasurer.

ONE HEN LAYS 3,000 EGGS.

"Old Reliable's" Record Has Been Kept for Fourteen Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., Jan. 27.—Miss Elsie Dobbins of this town is the owner of a hen which she believes holds the world's championship for industry. The hen is 14 years old and yesterday it laid its 3,000th egg.

The hen, which is a Plymouth Rock, was hatched on June 20, 1901, the third birthday of Miss Dobbins, to whom the chick was presented. An exact record of every egg that the hen laid was kept.

The hen has come to be called "Old Reliable" because of its dependability as an egg-layer.

VILLISTAS GIVE UP MEXICAN CAPITAL

With Stores and Houses Barred, Mexico City Awaits Entry of Carranza Army.

GOVERNMENT FLEES SOUTH

President, Delegates, and Armed Forces Go to Join Zapata's Band.

CITY IS REPORTED QUIET

Villa at Aguascalientes Organizes an Army Work to Eastward Toward Tampico.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 27.—Provisional President Garza and his Government left the capital early today for Cuernavaca, where a new seat of Government will be established.

This afternoon the last contingents of the army of evacuation are hurrying through the streets. The army of occupation lingers on the outskirts of the city, but is expected to enter soon.

All the commercial houses and banks and even private dwellings are barred and shuttered, although no disorder has attended the fleeing of the forces of Zapata and Villa.

The National Palace and the Federal Telegraph and Post Offices and other Government establishments are closed. The incoming Carranza forces are commanded by Gen. Alvarado, former post commander here. When they enter the city it is expected that some sort of Government will be established.

The price of foodstuffs has soared beyond the reach of the needy. The supply of food is very low in the city, and unless the railway line to Vera Cruz is opened soon it is believed that much suffering will ensue.

The decision of the Government to quit the capital came after a heated discussion at a session of the convention held on Tuesday night. It was decided that President Garza, his Government, and the members of the convention should proceed after midnight to Cuernavaca. Garza and Gen. Ernesto Santoscoy are reported to have departed on a special locomotive.

The Deputies who have not already left will be forced to proceed from the city in automobiles, as there is no left for the locomotives.

The troops of Gen. Zapata are entraining in thirty electric trains in Xochimilco for Morelos.

There is a rumor in circulation that the vanguard of Gen. Obregon's troops is now four miles from the capital, advancing.

In a secret session of the convention some of the Deputies demanded that Zapata be called upon personally to take command of his troops and fight the forces of Carranza. However, it was decided afterward that the capital be abandoned, and the Municipal Council left in charge.

Previously the convention voted to dismiss Gen. Palafox, Minister of Agriculture, because of his alleged incapacity in directing operations.

Garza Blamed Zapata Army.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25, (via El Paso, Jan. 27.)—Provisional President Roque Gonzales Garza surprised the National Convention tonight by announcing before it sits session that the "incompetency of the Zapata army" would cause the City of Mexico to fall into the hands of the Carranza army in a very short time if another commander were not appointed to take charge of the Army of the South.

He declared, however, that he would not flee as did Carranza and Gutierrez, his two predecessors.

The Provisional President requested the convention to advise him what to do, and asked that the convention study the situation. He suggested that he himself be nominated as head of the Army of the South, (that of Zapata,) as he wished to reorganize it, or that some other substitute be named by the convention.

The President left the assembly in a state of surprise, and the delegates went into secret session to discuss the situation.

VILLA BUSY IN THE NORTH.

Says He Is Organizing Army to Attack Tampico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Gen. Villa, as Commander in Chief of the forces of the Convention Government in Mexico, has begun his campaign for the control of the region from Aguascalientes east to the sea. The purpose of this military movement is the ultimate capture of Tampico. It contemplates the capture also of San Luis Potosi en route to the seacoast. A "fleet of aeroplanes" Gen. Villa says, will be used in this campaign, which has already begun, for reconnoissance purposes and for locating the positions of the Carranza forces.

This information was conveyed to Enrique C. Llorente, confidential Washington agent of the Convention Government, today, in a dispatch direct from Gen. Villa. The message read:

Aguascalientes, Jan. 27.

Have commenced an active military campaign against the enemy of the Convention Government, and to that end am organizing two new powerful columns. With the view of locating the enemy positions so that they can be attacked advantageously, I have acquired a fleet of aeroplanes, the first of which machines has already arrived at Aguascalientes. VILLA.

Gen. Villa has been arranging for the co-operation of Gen. Carrera Torres, who has been in control of Victoria, the principal city on the rail route from Monterey to Tampico, to co-operate in the general movement toward Tampico. The plan is to have the forces of Gen. Torres attack Tampico from the north, while those of Gen. Villa proceed from the west. That these plans are materializing was indicated in advices which reached Señor Llorente, stating that Gen. Torres had already engaged the troops of Gen. Luis Caballero, military Governor of Tampico, in battle near Victoria. This statement was issued tonight by Señor Llorente:

Official advices received this afternoon inform the confidential agency of the Convention Government that the troops of Gen. Carrera Torres, in the service of the convention, are engaged by the troops of Gen. Luis Caballero in the vicinity of Ciudad Victoria, capital of the State of Tamaulipas. Gen. Caballero has been Governor of

Continued on Page 6.

A Successful Woman Defends New York Against "Billy" Sunday.

One who came here unknown and found a city that helped her to success resents the evangelist's sweeping denunciation of New York.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

CABINET TACKLES THREAT OF DEFICIT

Must Economize to Overcome $87,855,000 Shortage in Fiscal Year to Date.

TO PARE APPROPRIATIONS

Fitzgerald Says Congress Will Co-operate—Some Talk of Taxing Incomes Below $3,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The difficult situation of the Government finances brought about a conference today of members of the President's Cabinet. The disquieting fact was emphasized that the Government's revenues were decreasing while expenditures were increasing at a rate to cause concern. It was decided that the way to meet this condition was to scale down the appropriations by Congress.

Today's regular Treasury statements tells, in part, the story. For the six months and twenty-six days of the current fiscal year up to the close of business yesterday, the disbursements of the Government were $449,060,505, an excess of $87,855,282 over receipts. Last year expenditures for the same period were $436,616,234, but the receipts were more than $35,000,000 higher, leaving an excess of expenditures over receipts of only $39,667,833.

Members of the Cabinet who attended the conference were reticent, but it was evident that a review of the situation had resulted in a determination to enter on a policy of retrenchment immediately. The conference was held in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Those who attended were Secretaries Bryan, McAdoo, Daniels, Lane, Houston, and Wilson, Attorney General Gregory, and Postmaster General Burleson. Secretaries Garrison and Redfield were out of the city.

That only one of the general appropriation bills has been passed and signed by the President—the urgent deficiency—is regarded as fortunate. The conference resulted in a decision to pare down previous estimates. One of the striking illustrations of the manner in which Congress has acted to the difficulties was furnished by the experience of the Postmaster General. He had pared the estimates of the Post Office Department by proposing that the rural free-delivery carriers should be placed on a contract instead of the present salary basis, that salaries of certain Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters should be reduced, and that there should be a readjustment of compensation for carrying the mails. Congress refused to agree to these recommendations, and not only provided for a continuance of present conditions, but made additional appropriations that increased the postal expenditures more than $19,000,000 above the estimates submitted by the Postmaster General.

The Democratic leaders in the House have been expecting the situation that has arisen. Chairman Fitzgerald of the Committee on Appropriations, when the first of the Cabinet conference was called to his attention, said that it was no surprise to him and that his committee was ready to begin the pruning of appropriation bills.

The Sub-Committee on the Sundry Civil bill held a long session today and was confronted with additional items aggregating $18,000,000 that under normal conditions would be placed in the bill. The prospect that the bill as finally prepared would carry $132,000,000 is a foregone conclusion that the Sub-Committee would begin tomorrow to apply the knife. One of the large items is $18,000,000 for public buildings. This, in all probability, will be reduced to a very thin shadow of itself.

The falling off of revenue has been causing concern for weeks and the idea that sooner or later it would be necessary to call a halt on the way Congress has been proposing to spend money has been the theme of many five-minute speeches on the floor of the House. The House has passed the Post Office, Legislative, Indian, River and Harbor, and Army bills, but they are not to be acted on by the Senate. It would be possible to prune any of these, and there is talk of killing the River and Harbor bill outright. There is talk of cutting down the naval programme and the "little navy" men will make a desperate fight to that end.

Chairman Fitzgerald frankly admitted that great difficulty would be experienced in readjusting the money bills to fit amended estimates. He said it seemed altogether unlikely that anything like the $40,000,000 necessary to be saved in the annual budget could now be expunged.

Treasury officials profess to be little disturbed at the shrinkage in revenues from customs duties, in view of the help which the national finances will receive from the emergency taxes. It is expected that $54,000,000 will be received from this source in the first seven months of the tax, ending with June 30, next. To date, customs receipts have shown a loss of $56,000,000, but in recent weeks the losses have been less pronounced. Substantially all of the corporation and income tax is paid in June, and it is expected that between $80,000,000 and $90,000,000 will be received from this source.

President Wilson will go over the problems involved tomorrow with Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson, and Representatives Underwood and Fitzgerald.

It was said tonight that one plan that might be brought forward would be to lower the income tax exemption below $3,000. This, however, probably will not be seriously considered except as a last resort.

In connection with the Army bill, it was understood tonight that Secretary Garrison would not object if an appropriation of, approximately, $2,500,000 for a new army transport now carried in the bill should be eliminated.

It was brought to the attention of the conference today that Post Office as well as customs receipts were falling off as a consequence of the war. Business men throughout the country, with their own business curtailed, are said to have cut down their expenditures for postage stamps.

$116,000 VERDICT FOR GIRL.

Miss Garmong Wins Breach of Promise Suit Against Henderson.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 27.—An award of $116,000 damages was made today to Miss Elizabeth L. Garmong of Bangor, formerly of Des Moines, in her suit for breach of promise brought against John B. Henderson of Washington, D. C.

Miss Garmong sued for $250,000.

ENGINEERS RECEIVE A GIFT OF $200,000

Ambrose Swasey, the Donor, Is World-Famous Maker of Observation Telescopes.

FUND FOR RESEARCH WORK

Engineering Foundation Is Inaugurated—Dr. Pritchett and Others Praise Cleveland Astronomer.

Ambrose Swasey, designer and builder of the Lick, Yerkes and United States Naval Observatory telescopes, and an engineer, scientist and astronomer of distinction, has given $200,000 to promote engineering research according to the announcement made last night at the Engineering Societies Building, West Thirty-ninth Street. The Engineering Foundation was inaugurated at once and it was announced that the American Society of Civil Engineers would co-operate with the United Engineering Society, which is composed of electrical, mining and mechanical engineers, in the administration of the fund.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, made the inauguration address, saying that Mr. Swasey's gift was unique because it was not donated as such gifts usually are, to an institute of learning, but to working engineers and because it is the first of its kind given by an engineer to be managed by engineers for engineers.

"Who can tell," said Dr. Pritchett, "but that this modest agency for research under the direction of the great engineering societies of America may develop in due course into a national establishment to which any man in the industries can bring his problem with full hope of solution."

Mr. Swasey responded to insistent calls for a speech by a few words, in which he scarcely mentioned his own gift or its purpose. The fund is to be devoted, however, "to the greatest good of the engineering profession and to the benefit of mankind."

The administration of the fund will be conducted by the Engineering Foundation Board elected by the Trustees of the United Engineering Society, and composed of nine members from the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the American Society of Electrical Engineers, with two members to be chosen at large.

A testimonial dinner was given to Mr. Swasey on Tuesday night by the President and Trustees of the United Engineering Society, when the gift was accepted.

Last night speeches were made by Dr. Robert Hunt, of Chicago, past President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, of Stevens Institute, past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, praising Mr. Swasey.

Mr. Swasey is widely known as a member of the firm of Warner & Swasey of Cleveland, machine tool builders and manufacturers of telescopes, in which branch they are among the largest in the world. In addition to the famous telescopes of this country Mr. Swasey's firm is constructing the 72-inch reflecting telescopes for the Canadian Government. Mr. Swasey is 69 years old, a past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the Cleveland Engineering Society, a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, and of the British Astronomical Society. He is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. In 1900 he received from the French Government the decoration of the Legion of Honor for his work on astronomical instruments.

'TWILIGHT SLEEP' FOR MEN.

Used in Chicago for Serious Operations with Complete Success.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The subjection of men to the so-called "twilight sleep" while being operated upon has been tried in this city with complete success.

In one case a piece of his shin bone was grafted today in the skull of George Weyer of St. Louis. The operation was performed at the German-American Hospital here by Dr. H. J. Haiselden.

"A large area of the cranium had to be removed and replaced, and there is every chance that the bone will knit and the new skull will be as good as the old one," said Dr. Haiselden. "The operation is the first of its kind in Chicago, so far as I have been able to learn. The shin bone has been grafted into various parts of the body with much success, but never to my knowledge has it been called upon to take the place of bone in the skull."

Weyer slipped and fell on a cement pavement several years ago. He suffered periodical headaches for some time afterward, but it was not suspected that his injuries were serious until he became subject to fits. He came to Chicago for examination, and it was discovered that several splinters, covering an area of about three square inches, were pressing upon the brain.

The Rev. John Albert Johnson, pastor of the American Reformed Church of Norwood Park, also underwent an operation while plunged in "twilight sleep." The operation was performed at the Sheridan Park Hospital by Dr. Charles H. Parkes. It was for appendicitis and other troubles. The use of scopolamin-morphine to induce "twilight sleep" for operations upon men is unique, physicians declare, although its employment for alleviating the pains of childbirth is becoming common.

Three hypodermic injections of the anaesthetic were administered at intervals of an hour, and the patient was placed upon the operating table. When he was returned to his room he became conscious long enough to assure Dr. Parkes and the nurses that he had felt no pain and he was not uncomfortable. Late in the afternoon he woke again. After asking the time of day, he said he felt all right, and had experienced no feeling of sickness. Tonight he was reported as making a rapid recovery.

THREAT TO ITALY MADE BY GERMANY

Statesmen Told by Ambassador von Buelow War Preparations Are Resented.

TALKS OF AN ULTIMATUM

Says This Will Demand Neutrality Guarantees, with Alternative of Hostilities.

BAVARIAN TROOPS IN TYROL

Austrian Troops Also Being Reinforced Along the Frontier by Kaiser's General Staff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, Italy, Jan. 27.—Austria and Germany are growing daily more alarmed at the Italian war preparations and are augmenting their troops along the Italian frontier.

Germany especially is pouring regiments from Bavaria into the Tyrol, it being understood that the German General Staff is controlling all the Austrian military plans.

Prince von Bülow, Ambassador from Germany, speaking to Italian statesmen, made it clear that if armaments and the concentration of troops on the Austrian boundaries continued, the central empires would be obliged to denounce the treaty of the Triple Alliance and send an ultimatum to Italy demanding guarantees for the maintenance of strict neutrality, with the alternative of being considered an enemy.

Letters from correspondents in Italy, cable dispatches describing the demonstrations in Rome against the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies, as well as the crowds that assembled to pay mournful homage to the two sons of Ricciotti Garibaldi killed by German bullets in France, and the attitude of the press of the Peninsula are said to demonstrate eloquently that the sentiment of the Italians, as a people, is not in favor of Germany and Austria-Hungary. There remain the Government and the military.

On Dec. 5, 1914, the Chamber voted confidence in Signor Salandra's Liberal Government. The vote, 413 to 49, was based on speeches just made by members of the Government, in which Italy's refusal to act with the Triple Alliance was explained and justified and her policy of alert, armed neutrality was expounded.

Since then fifty-eight Deputies of the Right and Centre have drawn up a resolution reaffirming confidence in the Government, but adding that it was to be hoped that national interests would best be served by Italy continuing her present policy. This, however, has been offset by a resolution of nearly 200 Radical Deputies to the following effect:

"The enormous moral advantages which Italy would derive from her participation in the European conflict are an essential reason for us to make definite resolutions. It is not possible that we should remain with our arms folded. The day on which Austria, either directly or indirectly, threatens our interests we shall act quickly."

That Italy is prepared to "act quickly" is not doubted by the Italian press. She has now an army of 2,000,000 men under arms. Half of these are at training camps. The other half has been distributed among strategic garrison posts, with heavy concentrations at the extremes of the line—Milan-Venice—for Italy, from the time of the Goths, Vandals, and Huns to that of Napoleon, was never able to defeat at once an invasion through the regions of Lombardia and Veneto. And north of Lombardia and Veneto, in the form of a piercing wedge, lies the Austrian Trentino—"Italia Irredenta." The Italian "covering troops" on the outside of this angle now number 430,000.

For the last two months the correspondents of Italian papers, both in Trentino and Trieste—the latter another and far more valuable parcel of "Unredeemed Italy" at the head of the Adriatic—have announced the influx of German troops in these territories and the fact that Trentino had been placed under the military direction of officers of the German General Staff.

On Dec. 5 it was announced in Rome that there were three German army corps—in all 130,000 men—in Trentino, and that these had replaced the Italian-speaking levies, who had been sent against the Russians in Galicia. In Trieste the Civil Governor, Prince von Hohenlohe, was urging that similar measures be adopted there, as he could no longer answer for the "loyalty" of the population.

LOAN TO RUMANIA BY BANK OF ENGLAND

$25,000,000 Advanced Against Treasury Notes for the Purchase of War Material.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—An agreement was signed in London today for the loan of £5,000,000 ($25,000,000) to Rumania. The money will be advanced by the Bank of England to the Bank of Rumania against Rumanian Treasury bills. The loan is a result of the visit to London of the Rumanian Finance Commission.

It is understood that Rumania, which is watching closely the concentration of the Austro-German force in Transylvania, will use the money for the purchase of war materials.

Seaboard Florida Limited, 2:08 P. M. Best equipped train to Florida, Savannah, Columbia, Camden, S. C. Inq. 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

KAISER SETS EXAMPLE OF FRUGAL LIVING

Cakes, White Bread, Whipped Cream, and Other Luxuries Banished from His Table.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 27.—The Kaiser and Kaiserin are cutting down the expenses of the Imperial household and teaching the German people a lesson in frugality. The standard of meals at Court appears to be no higher than that of many private families in the West End of Berlin. This, at any rate, is the statement published in the German papers and given out officially.

The Kaiser's chef has had no opportunity of displaying his inventive genius for new dishes since the outbreak of the war. Very few guests have been entertained at the Palace, and the Kaiserin has placed a ban on table delicacies. The Kaiser ordered a trial meal with "war bread" last November, and since then he has ordered that it be eaten at every meal. A few weeks ago it was placed on the menu at Great Headquarters, where it is said it was greatly appreciated by the Kaiser himself.

The use of white bread for the Imperial breakfast table was stopped simultaneously with the prohibition in Berlin of all kinds of night baking. No fresh loaves are baked overnight at the Palace, but every morning the Court baker delivers a quantity of war bread sufficient for the next day's meals. This is warmed up for the Empress and the members of the Court at each meal.

The Kaiser's breakfast, when he eats it in Berlin, is simple, consisting of an egg, tea or coffee and war bread. Soup is served at 1 o'clock, and this is followed by a plate of meat or vegetables, but nothing else. The evening meal is less frugal. Potatoes are served in their skins, which are also eaten, says the Vossische Zeitung, and the Kaiser permits both meat and vegetables to be taken at this meal. The Kaiserin's choice is generally a slice of cold meat.

Both at the front and in the Palace in Berlin the Kaiser lives with Spartan simplicity. His choice is restricted to thick soup, containing chopped meat.

The Kaiserin visits the kitchen every day, giving orders and superintending the cooking. "One cannot live sumptuously while our brave soldiers in the trenches are making the greatest sacrifices," she is reported to have said.

Cakes, whipped cream and other luxuries are forbidden at Court. When the children of the Crown Prince and other members of the Imperial family are invited to afternoon tea a few crackers appear on the table, and even if the Crown Princess or the Duchess of Brunswick is a guest at dinner no extra dish is added to the simple menu.

UZSOK PASS REPORTED RETAKEN BY AUSTRIA

Famous Gateway from Galicia Into Hungary Had Been Held by Russians Since Jan. 1.

VIENNA, Jan. 27, (via London, Jan. 28.)—The official statement issued here reports the recapture of Uzsok Pass in the Carpathians, which has been in Russian possession since Jan. 1. This is one of the most important of the passes and it has changed hands several times since the Russians first invaded Galicia.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Reports received in Berlin today from Vienna say that the Austrians still are having the better of the artillery contests which have been in progress to the west of Tarnow in Galicia.

Severe fighting again is reported from the Carpathian Mountains, in which the Russians are said to have suffered heavy losses.

Baron von Burian, the new Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been decorated by Emperor William with the Order of the Black Eagle. The Baron returned to Vienna last night after visiting the German Emperor at the Army Headquarters in the field.

TWO HINDUS WIN VICTORIA CROSSES

One Sepoy the Sole Survivor of Machine Gun Detail—Another First in Assaults.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A telegram from the British Government made public by the British Embassy this evening says:

"Up to the present two Indian soldiers have gained the Victoria Cross. The first, a Sepoy in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Baluchis, was sole survivor of gallant machine gun section which fought to last and inflicted immense losses on enemy.

"Second, of Thirty-ninth Garhwalis, won distinction when part of British trenches were occupied by Germans. Traverse after traverse of captured trenches was stormed, and heroic Sepoy was always first in attack, although wounded, and he only fell when the trenches had been entirely taken. He has but lately recovered."

TELLS WHY WE'RE NEUTRAL

Miss Arnold Hears It's Because of Our Millions of 'Fighting Germans.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a letter from Miss Ethel M. Arnold, written from the Old Manor House, Whitton, Middlesex, in which the following sentences are quoted from a letter which she has received from America:

"My brother, who lunched with me the other day, assured me that the reason of our Government's neutrality is the possession of the knowledge at Washington of the menace we have right here in the millions of fighting Germans within our borders, and the United States is less prepared than Belgium. It seems an absurd exaggeration, but it is true."

WITH ZEPPELIN ABOARD.

Newest Giant Airship Off for North Sea Concentration Point.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Jan. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The newest Zeppelin left Friedrichshafen this morning. It is reported that Count Zeppelin was aboard and was on his way to salute the Kaiser on his birthday. Later it is said, he will join the North Sea Zeppelin fleet.

BEATTY REPORTS ALL SHIPS SAFE; 2 GERMAN SUNK

British Admiral Telegraphs That the Kolberg, as Well as the Bluecher, Was Destroyed.

QUOTES GERMAN PRISONERS

Says Rescued Men Told Him Light Cruiser in Raiding Fleet Went Down.

ONLY TWO OF HIS SHIPS HIT

Berlin, However, Insists That Three of the British Vessels Were Sent to the Bottom.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The British Admiralty received and gave out tonight Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty's preliminary report of the North Sea battle on Sunday which, in addition to indicating that two German cruisers were sunk, contradicts fglatly the German contention that one or more British vessels were lost.

Vice Admiral Beatty, after mentioning the destruction of the Blücher, says German prisoners report that the German light cruiser Kalberg also was sunk. Acting upon this report, the Admiralty issued a statement tonight saying the Kalberg was reported to have been destroyed.

The British Vice Admiral also confirms the report that two other German battle cruisers were set afire and seriously damaged during the fight.

The Vice Admiral asserts that the Lion and the Tiger were the only British ships damaged, and that these can be repaired in a short time. Previous reports indicated that the destroyer Meteor had ben damaged, but Vice Admiral Beatty says, after referring to the Lion and the Tiger, "the remainder of the squadron were not hit."

Germans Fled at Once.

The report is as follows:

"A flotilla of destroyers patrolling about 7:30 o'clock in the morning sighted and attacked the enemy, whose force, according to the reports received, consisted of four battle cruisers, six light cruisers, and some destroyers. Their position when sighted was approximately fourteen miles east-southeast of our battle cruiser squadron.

"Orders were given by signal to the destroyer flotilla to chase the enemy and to report their movements. As it appeared that they had at once commenced to retire to the east-southeast, the battle-cruisers were directed to steer southeast, with a view to securing the lee position and to cutting the enemy off if possible. The situation developed by degrees into a stern chase.

"Speed was worked up to 28 or 29 knots, and the nemey were gradually being overhauled. At about 18,000 yards a slow and deliberate fire was opened, and we began to hit at a range of 17,000 yards. Our fire was returned by the enemy.

"The Lion and the Tiger, having drawn ahead of the remainder of the squadron, were in action alone for some time, and consequently were subjected to the enemy's concentrated fire, more particularly the Lion, which ship suffered more as a result.

Shot Hits the Lion.

"The other vessels, as they drew up, engaged the enemy. A German flotilla of destroyers was disposed on the starboard beam of their cruisers and an attack by them was driven off.

"At about 11 o'clock, unfortunately, a lucky shot damaged one of the Lion's feed tanks, causing the port engine to be stopped. At the same time enemy submarines were observed on the starboard bow and a course was steered in order to avoid them.

"The Blücher (German) was now in a critical condition, with her speed reduced, and the Indomitable, which had now come up, was directed to complete her destruction.

"The rest of the squadron were directed to attack the rear of the enemy. The Lion, with escort, steered to the northwest, steaming with one engine, and I transferred my flag to one of the destroyers, and subsequently to the Princess Royal. Through the damage to the Lion's feed tank by an unfortunate chance shot we were undoubtedly deprived of a greater victory. The presence of the enemy's submarines subsequently necessitated the action being broken off.

"The result of the action was that the Blücher was sunk and two other battle cruisers were heavily on fire and seriously damaged. The German prisoners reported also that the Kolberg had been sunk by ourselves from our squadron.

No Others Hit.

"Subsequently the starboard engines of the Lion also developed trouble from the same cause as the port engines, and the Indomitable took her in tow and brought her into port. The damage to the Lion and the Tiger is in neither case serious, and repairs can be completed in a short time. The remainder of the squadron were not hit.

"The casualties were very slight. The death of Engineer Capt. Taylor, whose services have been invaluable, is deeply regretted.

"The behavior of officers and men was only what was expected, and great credit is due to the engine room staffs for the fine steaming of the squadron."

The Derfflinger Torpedoed.

According to a trustworthy authority the condition of the German battle cruisers Seydlitz and Derfflinger, when the pursuit was abandoned owing to the approach of the German mine fields, was desperate in the extreme. The Derfflinger was believed to have been torpedoed by a British destroyer, and it was thought questionable whether she would be able to reach the safety of the mine fields.

The battering of the German ships was said by this authority to have been

rather underrated than exaggerated. Two German destroyers, it was asserted, were so badly damaged by the British fire that it was impossible that they could remain long afloat.

GERMAN CLAIMS GROW.

Berlin Now Contends That Three British Ships Sank.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Contradicting the British reports that in the naval fight in the North Sea on Sunday no British ships were lost and that pursuit of the German ships finally was abandoned on account of German mines and submarines, the following official statement was given out today by the German Government:

"In the three hours' fight which cost us the armored cruiser Blücher one British battle-cruiser and two British destroyers were sunk.

"These facts not only were observed by our big ships, but also were ascertained by a German torpedo boat, which rescued Lieut. Muhrt. This torpedo boat shot two torpedoes against a British battle-cruiser, which already was heeling over, whereupon she capsized and sank.

"This also was ascertained by a German dirigible which was flying over the fighting zone. The dirigible observed on other British ships falling masts and funnels. It is certain, therefore, that further cruisers were seriously damaged.

"Finally the British fleet withdrew from the German squadron and beyond the reach of their guns. There was no question of pursuit of the German ships, because the high speed of the British vessels would have enabled them to catch up with and destroy the German cruisers.

"This time it is possible to verify the British reports, which it was impossible to do in the case of the battle off the Falkland Islands, of which details are lacking. We only know that several British ships are now docking at Gibraltar to repair damages inflicted by the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, and that, therefore, the British official report on the battle off the Falkland Islands at least is incomplete and colored in the British interests.

"The unreliability of the reports of the British Admiralty is also proved by the fact that the Admiralty even now does not admit the loss of the battleship Audacious."

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (via London, July 28.)—The British Admiralty's announcement that the battle cruiser Lion was towed back to England in a damaged condition was received in Berlin as confirmation of earlier German reports that in addition to the battle cruiser which it was asserted had been sunk, other British ships received serious injuries.

The official German statement of the entire loss of one British battle-cruiser is adhered to as positively as ever. The destruction of the vessel is said to have been clearly and unmistakably observed not only by the destroyer which torpedoed it, but also by the crew of a Zeppelin cruising above the engagement.

The name of the battle cruiser in question, it is said by the Admiralty, cannot be stated positively because the ships were so similar in type that its identity could not be stablished with the certainty with which the Blücher, a cruiser of a markedly different type from the others, could be picked out as the doomed ship of the German squadron. Air observers also say positively that they saw one British torpedo boat sunk in the attack on the Blücher.

The destruction of the Blücher is said to have been due to, or accompanied by, an explosion of her magazine. The Blücher's machinery was first disabled by a shell and she dropped behind her consorts. She already was afire and surrounded by a swarm of torpedo boats. The crew of the airship finally saw and heard the explosion that sealed the fate of the doomed ship.

BLUECHER WAS HIT ON RAID.

Her Captain Says Nine of Her Crew Were Killed There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The German prisoners at Edinburgh include Capt. Erdmann of the Blücher, who is a man of fine physique. He was very downcast on landing, but later, after being taken to the castle in a cab, he chatted with some of the officers there. From his conversation, it appears that the Blücher was one of the German ships that bombarded Scarborough and the Hartlepools recently.

She did not get out of the venture without harm for, it is said, she had nine men killed and twenty-one wounded.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Edinburgh, giving accounts of the North Sea fight as given by seamen of the British fleet, says:

"Two German destroyers in particular were severely damaged. One of these, which had received the passing attention of the light cruisers, had her bridge and funnel carried away by a shot from a British vessel. The shot practically swept the ship fore and aft, killing many of her crew. The two German destroyers referred to were obviously in a seriously disabled condition and only the proximity of the mine field saved both of them from being sent to the bottom. Observers on the vessels which chased them into the sanctuary of the danger area, are of the opinion that the two destroyers did not live to reach port.

"NEVER MORE."

French Newspaper's Comment on Sea Power and German Overtures.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Le Temps in a leading article, entitled "Jamais Plus" ("Never More,") asks why German agents are trying to find a path to peace with France and Russia, while they ignore England. Le Temps continues:

"It is a great honor they render our ally in thus regarding her as a rock, which not even a prodigy of cunning can dislodge; but why do they bother about us?

"Neither France nor Russia will lend ear to their shameful proposals, but, even if one or the other of them should allow itself to be duped, how would that help Germany? England would still be there."

The paper then shows what the British fleet has done and is still doing and concludes:

"These figures are eloquent. Neither submarines nor mines avail. The great British broom is still sweeping the seas. Great Britain resembles the fantastic bird of Poe's poem. Like the raven, she keeps repeating to Germany's maritime trade: 'Never more.'

"Germany's maritime trade will never more be beyond the limit set by Great Britain. In the interests of us all that limit will not be extensive."

KOLBERG A FAST SHIP.

May Have Been the Last of Her Class in German Navy.

The German cruiser Kolberg, which is reported to have been destroyed in the North Sea fight of last Sunday, was launched in 1909, with a displacement of 4,350 tons and a speed of 27.20 knots, and belonged to that class of swift, light protected cruisers of which the Mainz, Köln, and Augsburg were members. The characteristics of these vessels are that their twelve 4.1-inch guns are all mounted in barbette behind single shields—half can be used on either broadside: four, astern, ahead, or broadside; and four for permanent broadside work. Each vessel is scheduled to have on board 362 officers and men.

Of these cruisers, the Mainz and Köln were sunk with the lighter cruiser Ariadne and two destroyers in Heligoland Bight on Aug. 28, when Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, cut them out from the German fleet with a flotilla of destroyers and then destroyed them with his battle cruisers and armored cruisers.

On Nov. 18 a squadron, including the Augsburg, attacked the Russian port of Liban on the Baltic, and some reports said that the Augsburg had been sunk. Her loss has never been officially acknowledged by Germany but a subsequent Petrograd dispatch said that she had gone back to the repair docks at Kiel in a badly shattered condition.

If the Augsburg and Kolberg have joined the Mainz and Köln at the bottom of the North Sea the entire class of [illegible] Admiralty has [illegible] German naval

THREE GERMAN SHIPS ABLAZE IN BATTLE

Derfflinger and One Other Big Cruiser Badly Crippled, Besides Doomed Bluecher.

FLAMES SWEPT TORN DECKS

Victorious British Sailors Give Vivid Description of Greatest North Sea Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the full story of the North Sea battle, obtained by the Edinburgh newspaper, The Scotsman, from accounts of the action given by members of the crew of all classess of ships engaged. From the point at which the raiding squadron was encountered Sunday morning, says The Telegraph, it appears practically certain that their objective was Newcastle primarily and that the Hartlepools were also to be called upon to suffer a repetition of the attack delivered in mid-December.

The raiding squadron was within two and a half hours of the English seaboard when it encountered the waiting British ships. The active destroyer screen of the battle squadron sighted the enemy early Sunday morning. The strength and composition of the raiding forces were quickly ascertained as the destroyers sped into action and within a few minutes of the sighting of the first German vessels there was a scene such as the North Sea had never known. It was "each to his kind"—destroyer to destroyer, light cruiser to light cruiser, battle cruiser to battle cruiser. The men were in high glee as the vessels worked to full speed and dashed to the attack. The commander on one was heard to remark, "One would think this was a football game, the boys are enjoying it so much."

The instant the enemy sighted the battle squadron the entire raiding force sheered off and laid the straightest course possible for the shelter of their mine fields, forts, and harbors—bolted at full speed. There were about 120 miles of open sea before them, and the eager, vengeful fleet behind them.

The chase was a long one before the guns began to talk.

For nearly forty miles the racing vessels rushed along on the shortest way to Heligoland before they could be used to do any real damage. The Lion led the British line, and following her came the Tiger. As the third ship in line, the Princess Royal was close on the heels of her leaders, with the Indomitable next and then the New Zealand.

It was soon obvious to the pursuing ships that the Admiral's object was to utilize to the full the splendid speed of his squadron by devoting all his energies to bringing to action the fast ships of the enemy.

Broadsides for Bluecher.

Soon the Lion overhauled the slow Blücher, and in passing gave her a broadside which caused frightful damage on board, but the Lion's quarry was further ahead in the fleeing Derfflinger, Seydlitz, and Moltke. Following the flagship, the Tiger also hit out at the Blücher as she passed, and as she sped in the wake of the leading ships the Princess Royal also let go at the Blücher a terrific broadside.

It was evident at this stage that the Blücher was doomed. She had been abandoned by her speedier consorts, whose only thought seemed to be home and sanctuary, and she could be dealt with as soon as the other enemy battle-cruisers had been "dealt with faithfully." The chase at this time had continued over a period of about two hours. With great pluck, the light cruisers of the enemy did their best to cover the fleeing battle-cruisers, and when that became hopeless, as the bigger ships were being steadily overhauled and pounded by the British battle-cruisers, the German light cruisers followed the example of their bigger ships and devoted all their powers to getting away.

Then the Lion, which had overhauled and smashed the second cruiser in the German line, saw that the fight would likely be prolonged right to the mine fields. The Tiger, Princess Royal, and Indomitable by this time were within range of the larger vessels of the enemy and it seemed to those who saw the engagement that those three ships would do the maximum amount of damage that could possibly be inflicted on a fleeing foe, having regard to his start at the outset and the ever lessening distance between him and the mine sown area.

That the Tiger, Princess Royal, and Indomitable wrought terrible havoc on the enemy is certain. The fire of the Derfflinger and the Seydlitz grew weaker and weaker as the terrific running fight proceeded. Within half an hour's run of the mined area the Derfflinger was on fire forward. Masses of flames were sweeping her fore deck, her decks were strewn with the wreckage of her shattered upper works, and when she got within shelter of the mined area she had no answer to give from her guns to the hail of projectiles which followed her home. On board that vessel there must have been very serious loss of life.

The third vessel in the German line at this point, believed to be the Seydlitz, but possibly the Moltke, suffered even more severely. She had come under the fire of the Lion and received something from the Tiger and the Princess Royal.

She was in a terrible plight. One after another her guns were smashed and put out of action and there was great execution among her crew. She was a silent ship, steaming desperately for shelter with the whole of her after deck ablaze.

Meanwhile the Lion had turned her attention to the struggle between the light cruisers, using her speed and gunpower with great effect. She worked to head off the German light cruisers and drive them down upon the British vessels, which were in hot pursuit. This was a difficult task, having regard to the large number of ships engaged.

The British flagship did great damage among those vessels, but they succeeded in getting away. Some of them were seriously damaged, with guns swept from the mountings in some cases and with battered hulls. A number of the enemy's light cruisers cannot be fit for action for a long time to come.

British Gunnery Superb.

The fate of the Blücher was sealed from the first, but she made a gallant fight. Ship after ship had turned its guns upon her with terrible effect, for the gunnery in this action, fought at full speed, was of a splendid standard. Observers say that the scene on the decks of the Blücher toward the close of the action was indescribable. The upper works of the vessel had been smashed out of all semblance to the fittings of a ship. Practically every gun she possessed had been put out of action and shells had been poured upon her from all quarters, spreading devastation aboard and death among the crew.

It is stated that just at the close of the action the Arethusa, which won fame in the fight off Heligoland in August, fired a torpedo at the Blücher, which took effect. Men on board the doomed vessel were seen to leap into the sea as she suddenly heeled over. She sank steadily, with a very slight heel, until her decks were almost awash, and then, with a sudden roar, turned over and went down with her flag still flying.

As the keel of the vessel swung up[illegible] scores of swimmers made for it and attempted to cling to it, but in [illegible] that support was denied [illegible] vessel went to the bottom. Hundreds of men were swimming and struggling on the surface where she went down, and the British vessels, which had refrained from following the shattered enemy into the mined area, now turned their attention to the work of rescue. To this work the British light cruisers and destroyers devoted themselves with the utmost energy and hundreds of men were picked up. It is possible that many more men of the enemy might have been saved but for a new factor which appeared in the fight at this point.

From the direction of Heligoland came a huge Zeppelin airship and a number of aeroplanes. The aerial craft seemed to avoid carefully those vessels of the British fleet possessing the latest anti-aircraft guns, passing the battle-cruisers and giving the light cruisers as wide a berth as possible.

The air vessels attacked the torpedo destroyers, which were at that time stopped and busily engaged in rescuing survivors of the Blücher. It is stated with keen bitterness by the men employed in this work that bombs were dropped from the air craft with murderous intent. The work of rescue could not be carried on in the face of such an attack, and the destroyers, each with its contingent of rescued men, promptly scattered.

With regard to the general course of the action, it may be taken as certain that if the German fleet had permitted itself to be deflected from an absolutely straight course in its flight, nothing could have saved it from annihilation; naval dispositions made that sure.

A slight temporary derangement in the running gear on one of the British warships may have led the observers in the aircraft to the conclusion that serious damage had been inflicted, and given the Germans a basis for their claim that a British battleship had been destroyed. The vessels have come out of the fight bearing undoubted marks of the conflict, but in no case has the damage been other than slight.

It seems certain that the great losses sustained by the Blücher were due to the terrible effects of the British gun fire. All the men thrown into the sea were provided with efficient floating equipment, and but for the intervention of the aircraft all would have been saved.

SAILORS WELCOME LION HOME.

Great Demonstration for Sir David Beatty by Stokers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Lion returned this morning, and had a splendid reception as she steamed proudly to her anchorage. It was not a public welcome. Naval dispositions are as little known to people of these ports, who see warships coming and going every day, as to the people of London. There were no crowds lining the banks of the estuary into which the Lion came, but there were ships in midstream and the men on the flagship received the greeting which they would most appreciate—the cheers of their fellow sailors who had shared the dangers and glory of the North Sea battle.

Most of the ships which were engaged on Sunday had returned to port yesterday and during the night. The Lion was the last of the battle cruisers to come. The Tiger, Princess Royal, Indomitable and New Zealand were already at anchor, together with the Arethusa and Laurel among the light cruisers and some of the destroyers.

When, about 11 o'clock of a crisp and fair Winter's morning, the Lion appeared among them, the sirens raised a shriek of triumph that could be heard two or three miles inland. The crews of the anchored ships crowded on deck and cheered to their hearts' content. The demonstration had not been prearranged; it came straight from the heart—a spontaneous outburst of affection for the popular leader and his flagship, and it was as moving as any incident of the war.

It helped to explain, if explanation were necessary, a delightful episode which occurred after the battle. After orders had been given to clear away and make for port, Admiral Beatty went on board the Princess Royal from a destroyer. He had hardly reached the quarterdeck when the stokers, still coal-grimed from their terrific exertions to outpoint the Germans, shouted with one accord: "Well done, David!"

During the battle the Lion and Tiger were both hit, and the flagship eventually yielded her place in line to the Princess Royal. This may possibly be the explanation of the German fabrication about a lost British battle cruiser. The Lion by that time had crippled the Blücher, the last of the German line, but it was the Princess Royal that fired the shot that sank her toward the end of the chase.

German submarines made repeated attempts to attack the battle cruisers, but were kept at a respectful distance by our destroyers, which circled about the fighting ships at very high speed.

Von Buelow a Field Marshal.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Jan. 27.—A telegram received here today from Berlin announces that Gen. von Bülow, Commander-in-Chief of the German Second Army, has been appointed a Field Marshal. Major Gen. von Einem, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Army, the dispatch adds, has been promoted to the full rank of General.

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Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—The enemy attempted a sudden attack last night in the St. Mard wood, in the region of Tracy-le-Val, (northwest of Soissons.) After a violent fusillade the Germans exploded mines which destroyed our trenches for a distance of about fifty meters, (about 160 feet,) but they were not able to establish themselves by reason of the dominating fire of our artillery. These trenches have been reoccupied and put in order.

To the west of Craonne the night was calm. The fighting on Jan. 25 and 26 in this region presented the following character:

After a prolonged and intense bombardment with projectiles of large calibre and bombs, the German infantry delivered an attack on the Heurtebise-Bois de Foulon front, but were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses except at La Creute. A landslide caused by the storm of immense projectiles obstructed the entrance of an old quarry, which served as a storehouse and shelter for the garrison of our trenches at La Creute. Two companies of these troops were taken prisoner there.

The enemy, having thus gained a foothold at La Creute, penetrated the Foulon wood and rendered untenable the neighboring trenches, which we have evacuated.

The counter-attacks which we delivered over a good part of the ground lost were brilliant. The ardor of our troops was beyond all praise. The enemy suffered very great losses and left on the field 1,000 dead. The prisoners taken belonged to five different regiments, which is an indication of the importance of the attack.

In the Argonne near St. Hubert a German attack has failed. In the course of the day three new attacks were executed within two hours, every one of them being vigorously repelled.

The night of Jan. 26-27 was calm in Alsace and the Vosges. There is nothing of importance to communicate on the rest of the front.

(*Day Report*)—In the sectors of Nieuport and of Ypres there were artillery engagements yesterday. A German aeroplane was brought down within the lines of the Belgian Army. Statements made by prisoners establish the fact that it was not a battalion, but a brigade, which on Jan. 25 attacked our trenches to the east of Ypres. The enemy lost in this affair what amounted to a battalion and a half of men.

It has been confirmed today that near La Bassée, Givenchy, and Guinchy the Germans yesterday suffered a great check. On the road from La Bassée to Bethune the bodies of six officers and 400 men were found. The losses of the Germans consequently must represent at least two full battalions.

From Lens to Soissons yesterday saw artillery fighting. In the region of Craonne we maintained ourselves in the trenches recaptured by us during our counter-attacks of Jan. 25.

In the region of Perthes, Hill No. 200, four violent attacks on the part of the enemy have been repulsed. In the Argonne, in the vicinity of St. Hubert, a German attack was repulsed with the bayonet. At St. Mihiel we destroyed new foot bridges thrown by the enemy over the Meuse.

Yesterday passed quietly in Lorraine and in the Vosges.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western theatre of the war only artillery duels took place at Nieuport and at Ypres.

At Guinchy, southwest of La Bassée, the enemy attempted yesterday evening to recapture positions which we had taken on Jan. 25. He was unsuccessful, and the attack broke down under our fire.

The battles on the heights of Craonne, reported yesterday, were entirely successful. The French were driven out of their positions on the heights to the west of La Creute Ferme and to the east of Heurtebise and were forced back on the southern slope of the elevated country.

Several points of support, extending over a width of 1,400 meters, were taken by storm by the Saxons. Eight hundred and sixty-five wounded Frenchmen were taken prisoners, and eight machine guns were captured. One depot of sappers and miners and much other material were taken.

To the southeast of St. Mihiel our troops captured a French point of support. The counter-attacks made by the French remained unsuccessful.

In the Vosges the snow lies deep and is retarding our movements.

In the eastern theatre of the war Russian attacks made to the northeast of Gumbinnen (in East Prussia) made no progress. The losses of the enemy at certain places were heavy.

There were no changes in the situation in Poland.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—(*Night Report*)—Last evening the Russians had been driven back in the upper Ung Valley from their positions on both sides of Uzsok Pass. This is one of the most important of the Carpathian passes, for the possession of which many violent engagements have been fought during the course of the war. Since Jan. 1 it has been occupied by the Russians. It was strongly intrenched and stubbornly defended in several good positions, one behind the other. It is now again in our possession after three days of fighting.

To the northwest of Uzsok Pass and in the Latorzta and Nagya Valleys fighting continues.

In West Galicia and Poland there have been artillery duels of only minor importance, owing to the snowfalls.

(*Day Report*)—In the valleys of Ung, Latorcza, and Nagya-Szamos the enemy has been forced to evacuate some important heights, after repeated and fruitless counter-attacks which cost him heavy losses.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—In the Pilkalen region our troops took the offensive Jan. 25 and drove all the detachments of the enemy who opposed them back toward the line from Malvischken to Landenen. During this operation we dislodged them from many of their positions after fighting at the point of the bayonet.

On the right bank of the River Vistula there have been advance guard engagements of minor importance. A fusillade was reported Jan. 25 in this locality, and in the vicinity of Vyschprov the fire of our artillery has demolished a lookout post on the left bank of the river.

To the left of the Vistula the Germans made several fresh efforts to assume the offensive, particularly near the villages of Borjimow and Goumine, in the evening of Jan. 24 and the afternoon of Jan. 25, but each time they were driven back with serious losses. In the vicinity of the villages of Grabskieboudy and Rouda, to the northeast of Skierniewice, our fire reduced two German batteries to silence.

In Galicia the activity of the enemy has increased on the front between Casdisk, Oujok, Nijneveretsk, and Maidanka, where the enemy, in addition to his artillery fire, made other endeavors to operate on the offensive. He was, however, everywhere driven back. We took prisoners three officers and about 300 soldiers.

There have been no important changes in Bukowina.

On Jan. 25 a German Zeppelin flew over Libau and threw down nine bombs. These missiles, however, did not do any serious damage. The Zeppelin then returned toward the frontier. At a point near Virghen our artillerymen succeeded in hitting this airship, and she fell into the water. Light gunboats went out from Libau and finished her destruction. Her crew of seven men were taken prisoners.

NO BIRTHDAY COUP FOR THE KAISER

Violent Conflicts Near Ypres and La Bassee Are Indecisive.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM GAINS

French Report of Heavy German Casualties, Germans a Severe Check to the British.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—If the Germans contemplated any attack of an unusual character to signalize the Kaiser's birthday, their plans must have miscarried. Their assaults on the French at Ypres and the British at La Bassée may have been intended as part of the day's celebration; but while these were very severe, the results were apparently indecisive, for both sides content themselves with moderate claims of success.

The French communication tonight repeats the statement that the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses—400 German dead are said to have been left on the field near La Bassée—while the Germans say the British were unable to recapture their former positions. Similarly contradictory statements are made regarding the severe fighting which is taking place near Craonne and Perthes, in the Argonne and in the vicinity of St. Mihiel. In all these cases both sides assert that the battles resulted in their favor.

It is evident from the afternoon report of the French War Office that the Germans have retained the French trenches captured near Craonne as the result of the fighting of the 25th and 26th. This report admits that a landslide caused by German shells obstructed the entrance to a quarry occupied by French troops, two companies of which were taken prisoners, and that the Germans, making use of this vantage ground, drove the French from the neighboring trenches. The Germans say they took by storm positions extending over a width of 1,400 meters and captured 865 wounded Frenchmen.

The bringing down of a German flying machine by Belgian guns and the destruction of new German pontoon bridges near St. Mihiel were also recorded in the French official communication.

HEAVIER FIGHTING PREDICTED.

Large Bodies of Germans and Allied Troops Moving in Belgium.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

NORTH OF FRANCE, Jan. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is certain that the fighting in Belgium will very soon become much more intense. On both fronts considerable bodies of troops are in movement. The Allies are in touch with everything that is going on behind the German lines in Belgium.

All today and yesterday large droves of Belgian refugees have been pouring out by trainloads. The trains follow one another in quick succession, and at the stations charitable agencies are actively attending to the needs of the unfortunate immigrants, who are almost completely without resources. Many of them say that they have not eaten for twenty-four hours or more.

These Belgians come for the most part from the district of Ypres and Dixmude. They are being taken to concentration camps in the South of France.

A NEW DUMDUM CHARGE.

French Say Germans Reverse Bullets for Short-Range Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Here is an interesting passage from a letter received from a French soldier in Picardy:

"The ambulance men have found some of our fellows killed in a strange way. Their wounds were shocking and almost suggested explosive bullets, but that was not the case. Questions put to a German prisoner revealed what had happened. There has been much shooting at point-blank range. The Germans have discovered and practice the infernal trick of extracting the bullet from the shell, reinserting and reversing it. This makes it useless at any distance but a score or two yards, but at close range the reversed bullet either comes at you big end first, with results you can easily imagine, or in the effort to fly point first twists the moment it leaves the barrel and strikes sideways. The ambulance picked up many German cartridges loaded in this devilish fashion."

Soldiers here say a rifle would not fire a bullet loaded as the letter indicates more than a hundred yards. At close quarters it would penetrate the body and inflict indescribable wounds.

FRENCH LOSE MANY DOCTORS.

Say It Is Because Their Surgeons Never Desert Their Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The army medical periodical, La Cause, gives a long list of French doctors killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The total is greater than the combined English, German, and Russian figures—a fact, which the French say, is due to the fact that their surgeons never abandon the wounded in their charge on the approach of the enemy, whereas the Germans invariably leave them helpless. Anyway, Germany now has 138 French doctors as prisoners, and declines to release them, notwithstanding the Geneva Convention, because France has only six Germans.

One hospital party of half a dozen French doctors, however, recently managed to return via Switzerland. This was due to the fact that possibly one of its members was the son of a French Cabinet Minister. The ex-prisoners said that the Germans ordered them to hand over all their gold—about $500—in exchange for depreciated German notes, and actually charged them 5 per cent. for the "service." Furthermore, they ordered them to exchange all their French notes, amounting to more than $2,000, but the Frenchmen wrote a detailed statement of their case, giving the numbers of the notes, which all signed, and then solemnly burned the notes, pointing to the ashes when the Germans again demanded the money.

On their return the doctors presented the statement at the Bank of France, which promptly restored the value of the notes destroyed.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

A Whisky that will

ANDREW [illegible] Edinburgh.

MASS 400,000 MEN IN SOUTH HUNGARY

Germans Form Bulk of Ten Corps Gathered to Fight Foes in South.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME,—Jan. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In responding to the insistence of Germany, who now completely controls everything in Austria, the Dual Monarchy is making her last supreme effort. All citizens, including naturalized Austrians, between the ages of 18 and 45 have been summoned to serve the country.

Ten army corps, (about 400,000 men,) mostly German troops, including all available cavalry, are concentrated in Southern Hungary, where the decisive battles of the great war will shortly be fought. Germany's plan is to mass the bulk of the available forces and oppose the Russian invasion of Hungary from Bukowina. Meanwhile other forces are being collected along the Servian frontier lest the Servians should assume the offensive. Thu Hungary, after Poland and Galicia, will soon become the chief battlefield on the eastern theatre of the war.

The difficulties of getting news out of Austria, already great, are now increased by extraordinary precautions taken to prevent the so-called smuggling of news across the Italian frontier. Passengers bound for Italy are now carefully searched and are shadowed by detectives if they are suspected of bringing information from Trent or Trieste. Even family correspondence is seized by the Austrians, who fear that discussion of ordinary domestic topics may be a cover for some hidden meaning.

In Hungary the military authorities have ordered the killing of all carrier pigeons, which they have ascertained were used formerly to carry news to Italian Adriatic ports.

The only news of present conditions in Hungary is obtained through Rumania, where many inhabitants of Transylvania have crossed the frontier, but the Rumanian authorities are withholding all news of a military character, in view, it is said, of an invasion of Transylvania, which is imminent.

Hungarians are now elated with what they consider the triumphant Magyar predominance throughout the empire. Count Tisza's power is said to be practically unlimited. The Hungarians realize that they must take advantage of their present privileged position. If they succeed in saving Austria their predominance is permanently assured. If they fail, then they are prepared to sacrifice everything, even to abandon Austria, in striving at any cost to save their own independence.

MORE ABDICATION RUMORS.

Geneva Hears from Innsbruck Francis Joseph Will Retire.

GENEVA, Jan. 27.—According to reports received here today from Innsbruck, in the Austrian Crownland of Tyrol, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is arranging to abdicate, it being said that he is unable to agree with the views of Emperor William on military affairs, and also because of the German Emperor's attitude regarding peace.

The Austrian Emperor adopted this course, the advices from Innsbruck say, as the result of the recent visit to Berlin of Archduke Charles Francis, the Austrian heir apparent, and of Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Austrian Emperor, it is added, desires to leave his successor with a free hand.

RUSSIANS SEIZE PILKALEN.

Begin New Offensive on North of East Prussian Frontier.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.—The official communication of today indicates a new offensive on the part of the Russians on the north of the Prussian frontier. Here they have occupied Pilkalen, between Tilsit and Stalluponen. Gen. Rennenkampff took possession of Pilkalen in August during his raid on East Prussia, developments which were followed by the German invasion of a part of the Russian province of Kovno in September. Since September there has been little activity in this region.

To the southwestward of Warsaw, a few miles south of Grodiok, there has been a severe artillery engagement, brought on by the German attempt to break through the Russian line.

In Galicia the Austro-German forces have continued their offensive movement to the northward. They consist of three Bavarian corpus and six or seven Austrian corps. The Austro-German offensive line in this locality extends for a distance of approximately eighty miles.

ZEPPELIN ALSO A SEA BOAT.

Aircraft Brought Down Near Libau Built to Rise from Water.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.—The unsuccessful raid yesterday of a German airship on Libau is the third time this port has been attacked by the Germans since the beginning of the war. The other two bombardments were from the sea, and occurred in September and November. On both occasions the Germans were driven away.

The German airship appeared over Libau yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. As soon as she had dropped nine bombs, none of which did any damage, she sailed away to the southward. Traveling in this direction she was fired upon by Russian artillery and struck, for she could be seen changing her course in the direction of the sea. She must have been injured, for she alighted on the waters seven miles from the German town of Virghen.

It was apparent to observers that this Zeppelin had been especially constructed to rise from the sea, and it is believed that she would have been able to make repairs and get away again had it not been for the fact that she was attacked by a Russian armored tug, which put out from Libau. After the crew had been taken off the Zeppelin was sent to the bottom. The seven men rescued consisted of four officers and three sailors.

The Germans are said to have created a base on the Baltic for the operations of these Zeppelin airships against the Russians. The Russian General Staff is said to have received information recently that the Germans intended landing forces near Libau.

FOOD NOW CONTRABAND.

Effect of German Seizure Order, London Globe Argues.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The decision of the German Government to seize stocks of flour and grain makes them absolute contraband, instead of conditional contraband as they were heretofore, argues The London Globe, in a leading article printed today.

"We permitted food to be imported by Germany," the newspaper says, "provided it was intended for the civil population alone, but now that it is to be treated as Government property it becomes absolutely contraband, and vessels carrying food supplies to the enemy's ports, or to neutral ports from which these cargoes are to pass into Germany, will do so at the peril of capture."

The editorial argues that in view of the new status of flour and grain the American steamer Wilhelmina, which sailed from New York Jan. 22, with a cargo of food for Germany, has no right to land her supplies at Rotterdam.

$100,000,000 BY CANADA.

Dominion May Vote a Second Fund to Carry On the War.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—The Canadian Parliament will be asked to vote $100,000,000 toward the expenses of carrying on the war in Europe, at the session which begins next month, according to a declaration made this afternoon by George E. Foster, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a speech before the Canadian Club.

The Dominion has already voted $50,000,000.

Liberia Short of Foodstuffs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Because its commerce with European nations has been seriously interrupted as a result of the war the Liberian Government is appealing to American business men to ship staple foodstuffs in exchange for West African products, according to advices to the State Department. Liberia is not only experiencing difficulty in getting food for its citizens, but is also having a hard time in meeting running expenses, as the Government's income is almost entirely dependent upon customs receipts.

Most Famous Cigarette in the World

Vafiadis

VAH-FEE-AH-DIS

Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society

MADE SINCE 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

TO TRAIN 500,000 RIFLEMEN.

Australia Will Enlist Reserve Force for War Emergencies.

SYDNEY, Jan. 27, (via London).—The Australian Government announced today that it had a plan for the formation of a rifle reserve of half a million men, which might be used in Europe if the war was prolonged.

GRATEFUL TO JAPAN'S FLEET.

Shield Against German Raiders in Pacific, Premier McBride Points Out

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 27.—Speaking in the legislative Assembly last night Premier McBride said it was incumbent on him gratefully to acknowledge the assistance rendered by Japan during the recent period of apprehension, when the German fleet was menacing the commerce of belligerents in the Pacific.

"I wish to remove false inferences that have been spread abroad because the Legislature of the province had taken steps to restrict Asiatic immigration," said the Premier. "These steps were taken purely for economic reasons and conveyed no reflection whatever on the Japanese people."

GERMANS JAIL A WOMAN.

Wife of Greek Consul at Liege Gets Three Years for Aiding Belgians.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Jan. 27.—A message from Liège says that the wife of the Greek Consul, Mme. Calwaert, who was charged with aiding Belgians to escape, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

German Headquarters at Charleville.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 27.—(via London.)—The German Staff Headquarters are now at Charleville, France, opposite Mezières and near Sedan.

PICCADILLY LITTLE CIGARS

10 for 10 cents

Your favorite cigar is no better.

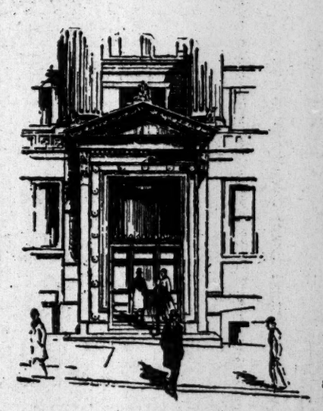
Same Havana tobacco — same care in the making.

Mild as a May morning.

Meant for ten minutes of smoke satisfaction.

Smoking will prove it.

10 for 10c



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REPULSE AN ATTACK ON THE SUEZ CANAL

British Defeat Turkish Advance Guard—120,000 More Ottomans Said to be on Way.

CANAL IS WELL DEFENDED

Troops and Warships Assembled—All Civilians Departing—Various Turkish Forces Sighted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Jan. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—For the first time since the end of November, Turkish outposts have come into contact with the British forces defending Egypt and the Suez Canal.

One of the British patrols yesterday engaged a body of the enemy which came from the east, toward El Kantara, on the canal, north of Ismailia.

The Turks opened fire with mountain guns at considerable range, and a British patrol replied with rifle and machine gun fire. The British (Egyptian) casualties are reported to be one officer and four men slightly wounded.

The Turks showed no disposition to come to close quarters, and apparently suffered fairly heavy losses. The British troops later returned to camp, as the enemy could not be drawn forward.

Small bodies of the enemy have also been seen at several points east of the canal, but these have not yet come into touch with the British forces.

Vessels Still Use the Canal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Jan. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Vessels were stopped at the entrances to the Suez Canal on Monday, but were allowed to enter at the Suez end yesterday. Traffic will not be interrupted as yet, but merchant ships have to enter in convoys at stated hours at both ends of the canal. It is ordered that ships' bridges be protected by sandbags or steel plates, and the crews and passengers must keep below as much as possible.

Today is the Prophet's birthday as well as the Kaiser's, an unusual coincidence, as the first is a movable date.

The scarcity of coal in Turkey, especially in Syria, is causing the Government much anxiety, as it hinders the movement of troops from one part of the country to another. Large mines of coa lhave been discovered in the mountains of Lebanon. These, it is estimated, will be able to yield a daily output of 100 tons. A native company has been formed to work them.

Army Marching on Egypt.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 28.—A telegram sent from Athens yesterday reads:

"It is reported here that three Turkish army corps (about 120,000 men) are marching on Egypt. They are under the command of Djemal Pasha."

The fight on Tuesday on the Suez Canal, according to the official report, was apparently a small affair, but dispatches from Cairo say the invaders suffered severely from the machine guns of the British troops.

The dispatches do not disclose the size of the Turkish force, but say that the engagement was to the east of El Kantara, which is right on the Suez Canal and is the terminus of the caravan route from Ra-Fat, the border station between Egypt and Syria. The distance from Ra-Fat to El Kantara is 143 miles, and, as the British had filled in all the wells along the caravan route, the invaders would have had to carry their own water. Even El Kantara is supplied by a pipe line from a fresh water stream which runs under the Suez Canal.

It is believed that the fighting of the British forces was with the Arab or Kurd horsemen employed by the Turks as scouts for the main army under Djemal Pasha, which consists of three army corps and which is believed to have hardly had time to cross the desert.

The British have a strong force with which to guard the canal. Dispatches from Cairo state that great military activity prevails there. Troops and warships are being assembled, and all civilians are leaving the vicinity of the canal. Important reconnoissances are being made.

CAIRO, Jan. 27.—The engagement fought yesterday to the eastward of El Kantara was presumably with the advance guard of a Turkish army, although details are lacking.

Only a comparatively small number of men were engaged, the fighting being in the nature of skirmishing.

Detachments of Turkish troops have been sighted at three other points to the east of the Suez Canal, but no further fighting has resulted.

A British aeroplane has dropped bombs upon the Turkish forces near Birmur-Hadad, inflicting losses.

It was a British Victory at Korna.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The recent defeat of a Turkish force at Korna (on the Shat-el-Arab River, near the head of the Persian Gulf) by the British army moving into Asiatic Turkey was announced today in a British Foreign Office dispatch to the Embassy here.

Previous reports from Constantinople said the British offensive at that point had been repulsed with heavy loss. The dispatch was as follows:

"With regard to the recent statement by German official war news as coming from Constantinople to the effect that the British offensive against Turkish troops near Korna had been repulsed with heavy losses, the true account of these operations now received. Reconnoissance from Mezera discovered Turkish force to south of Ratta Canal. Turks were driven across the canal with severe loss, and the British force shelled dhows and camp, driving the enemy back in disorder.

"British casualties about fifty."

TURKS STILL WINNING

In Constantinople Reports — Repeling Enemy and Capturing Supplies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27, (via London, Jan. 28.)—The following official communication was issued today:

"In the Caucasus our troops again have advanced in the direction of Olti, repelling the enemy and capturing considerable war material."

SHIP 1,000 TONS OF RUBBER.

London Association Arranges for a Second Consignment to America.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Through the efforts of the Rubber Trade Association of London and the Rubber Club of New York arrangements have been perfected for a second shipment of 1,000 tons of rubber, to go forward this week to the British Consul in New York. The Consul will apportion the rubber among manufacturers who sign guarantees that it will not be exported to Germany or Austria.

The Rubber Trade Association hopes that at least 1,000 tons of rubber will be shipped monthly under the same conditions for the benefit of American manufacturers other than the large concerns which gave heavy bonds enabling them to procure all the rubber desired from London. The association felt that some such action was necessary to prevent a few large American concerns from obtaining entire control of the market.

Ordinarily about 3,000 tons of crude rubber is stored in London. The present amount is estimated at about 8,000 tons, as a result of the embargo on its exportation. Trade experts estimate that America normally requires 40,000 tons annually, of which about two-thirds is supplied from London.

The Rubber Exports Committee named by the Government to provide a plan for regulating exports during the war is attempting to formulate a more permanent method for handling American business in such a way that Germany will not obtain the manufactured goods. In the meantime the Rubber Association, which is composed of a large number of local brokers, believes that American manufacturers properly vouched for will be able to obtain supplies from the shipments which go forward under special Government permits. London experts estimate that 1,000 tons of rubber monthly will be sufficient to keep the American factories in operation.

WAR HITS GERMAN TRADE.

Loss of $31,500,000 in Exports to This Country.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (via London.)—Exports from Germany to the United States in the year 1914, according to statistics compiled by Julius G. Lay, American Consul General here, amounted to $159,051,250. This shows a falling off of $31,552,185 as compared with the previous year. That this decrease falls entirely within the period of the war is proved by a comparison of the last six months of 1913 with the last six months of 1914.

This change perhaps is not so much due to general trade depression as to the prohibitions of the export of articles of military value. Hides and leather alone account for $12,000,000 of the decrease. There was no shipment of goods of this character in the last quarter of the year.

Cotton manufacturers and the exporters of electrical machinery supplies suffered generally, but certain other lines of trade showed surprising activity or even gained. It should be borne in mind that the supply of raw cotton was for a time interrupted, and that copper enters largely into the manufacture of electrical equipment.

TRUSTS CASE TO NEUTRALS.

London Times Leaves German Chancellor's Case with Them.

LONDON, Jan. 27. — In an editorial article dealing with the recent statement of the German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the reply thereto of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, The London Times says:

"We have never denied that England had other reasons for going to war besides her care for her plighted faith. That was a sufficient reason, but if the German Chancellor thinks he can gain anything by an admission that the maintenance of the balance of power was another reason, he is welcome to it.

"We are quite content to leave it to neutrals to say which interpretation of the Chancellor's words they believe, whether the interpretation hitherto accepted or the interpretation he tardily seeks to read into them."

GERMAN LEADER KILLED.

Col. Seydebreck Victim of Grenade Explosion in Southwest Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 27.—Col. Seydebreck, commanding the German forces in German Southwest Africa, has been killed at Windhoek, according to advices received here.

He was examining hand grenades when one of them was accidentally exploded and caused his death.

KAISER ACCLAIMED ON 56TH BIRTHDAY

Enthusiasm Tinged with Solemnity in the Celebration in Berlin.

MAKES ADDRESS AT FRONT

Satisfied with the Progress Made—Pardons Military Prisoners—Wilson Sends Greetings.

LONDON, Jan. 27. — Emperor William's birthday was celebrated with enthusiasm in Berlin today, although with a degree of solemnity which would not have been expected in times of peace.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam transmits a telegram from Berlin describing the celebration. The city was decked with flags. Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Court officials, and representatives of the State and Municipal Governments attended a service at the Cathedral. Crown Princess Cecilie and Prince August Wilhelm attended the service and were cheered enthusiastically. A reception was held later in the Rathaus.

The Emperor's birthday was celebrated generally in the other cities of the empire.

Religious services were held at the headquarters of Emperor William, where the Emperor delivered an address expressing his satisfaction with the progress of the war, and asked his officers to continue to discharge their duties to the Emperor and the Fatherland as they had done hitherto.

Socialist Papers Eulogistic.

The Berlin newspapers, including the Socialist organs, publish eulogies of the Emperor and predict that he will emerge from the war not only victorious, but with his reputation considerably enhanced.

Empress Augusta Victoria sent a long, affectionately worded telegram to the Emperor. As a birthday present she forwarded him a cover for a field altar designed by herself.

Emperor William received telegrams of congratulations during the day from Emperor Francis Joseph and the Sultan of Turkey.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (By wireless to London.)—Two birthday decrees of amnesty were issued by Emperor William today, the fifty-sixth anniversary of his birth. The first releases men in active military service from the disciplinary punishment inflicted upon them by court martial within a limit of six months imprisonment; the second decree annuls the prosecution of soldiers for offenses committed before the receipt of the call to arms.

MUNICH, (via London,) Jan. 27.—The German Emperor, answering the birthday congratulations of the King of Bavaria, has sent the following message:

"Thank you most cordially for your friendly good wishes upon my birthday. Your brave Bavarians through their heroic courage have gloriously contributed toward the confidence with which the Fatherland hopes for a victorious termination of the struggle for existence forced upon it. May the Lord God continue to stand by our just cause!

"With hearty greetings, in true friendship and reverence.

"WILHELM."

Wilson Cables Good Wishes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Wilson today sent the following telegram to his Imperial Majesty, the German Emperor, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birth.

"In behalf of the Government and people of the United States, I have the pleasure to extend to your Majesty cordial felicitations on this anniversary of your birth, as well as my own good wishes for your welfare."

Germans in Boston Celebrate.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The birthday of Emperor William was celebrated here today by several thousand persons of German birth or descent. The strains of German patriotic airs echoed across the Common, and the interned steamers in the harbor were dressed in the red, white, and black of the Fatherland.

The music on the Common was furnished by the combined bands of three of the big passenger liners, the Kronprinzessin Cecelie, Amerika, and Cincinnati. A large crowd listened to "Die Wacht am Rhein," "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles!" and other German airs.

GERMAN SAILORS CELEBRATE.

Flags Fly on Interned Ships in Honor of the Kaiser's Birthday.

The piers of the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd Line in Hoboken were decorated with flags yesterday, in honor of the fifty-sixth birthday of the Kaiser. Every German steamship was a-flutter with bunting from stem to stern, and the five German vessels lying off Stapleton, had their flags flying in honor of the Emperor. No formal celebration was attempted on the merchant marine fleet tied up in Hoboken. Many of the men had shore leave and attended celebrations in this city.

It is safe to say that on every ship under the German flag in this port the health of the Kaiser was drunk by officers and men in mess. On some ships the men gathered in the evening and with song and speeches rejoiced in the passing of the Kaiser's fifty-sixth birthday. These celebrations, however, were impromptu.

The vessels lying off Staten Island are the old tankers Kiowa, Kessen, and Hagen, the full-rigged ship Lena and the bark Kastader. Under the colors of the Fatherland the men of the crews made merry. There were extra rations for all, and here, as at the piers the health of the Kaiser was drunk.

MEYER DEFENDS DACIA SALE

Says It Was Bona Fide—Won't Discuss Understanding with Breitung.

Julius P. Meyer, one of the Vice Directors of the Hamburg-American Line, said yesterday that the sale of the steamship Dacia to Edward N. Breitung of this city was an absolutely bona fide transaction in every sense. Had it been made in a time of peace, he added, the papers in the case would have been the same. Beyond this Mr. Meyer said he did not care to say anything about the much-talked-of transaction. He declined to say anything about the report that when the sale was made there was an understanding with Mr. Breitung that the Dacia was not to be used in trade with England or France.

"It was a strictly bona fide transaction, and that is all that I care to say about the matter at this time," said Mr. Meyer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—While officials here are without advices, it is understood that the sailing of the Dacia awaits the settlement of insurance upon the ship itself, which was refused by the Federal War Risk Bureau when it insured her cargo of cotton. There have been intimations that such negotiations were being conducted abroad.

HIS LETTER TOO LONG.

Complaint of Censor Who Read Gosse's Epistle to MacKenzie.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 28.—The London Times prints a letter from Edmond Gosse saying that he wrote to his friend Compton MacKenzie, the novelist, who lives in Capri, Italy, a letter which was delivered after long delay, accompanied by a curt communication from the English censorship desiring MacKenzie to tell his correspondent that in future if the latter wished his letters to be delivered he must write shortly and clearly.

"As far as clearness is concerned," writes Mr. Gosse, "my handwriting, whatever its demerits, is as clear as print. As far as shortness is concerned, my letter was not longer than one is accustomed to write to a friend abroad. I wrote exclusively about literary matters interesting to Compton MacKenzie and myself. Political questions, even the war itself, were not mentioned or approached. MacKenzie's reply, which was as long as my letter and dealt with precisely the same subject, came without delay and without having been opened.

"As I desire nothing less than to incommode a busy public department I wrote privately to the censor, stating what I mentioned above, and asking for definite instructions. I have had a civil reply, but not the least explanation or information."

BELGIUM PAYING HER WAY.

Government Official's Retort to Talk of Pitiable Finance Conditions.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—One of the highest personalities in the Belgian Government, according to a Havre dispatch to the Havas Agency, speaking in reference to a German news agency's statement that Belgian finances are in a pitiable condition, said:

"It is evidently difficult for the Government to dispose of its resources, since the Germans have laid hands on everything. Nevertheless, up to the present time, it has met all its engagements. When the Germans evacuate the country its situation naturally will inot be brilliant, for everything will have to be built up again, notably the factories, which constitute one of the principal resources of the country."

REICHSBANK LOSES BUSINESS.

But Yesterday's Statement Reports a Slight Increase in Gold.

BERLIN, Jan. 26, (via London, Jan. 27.)—The Reichsbank statement issued today shows that the metal stock and paper currency decreased 64,202,000 marks, ($16,050,500.)

Gold alone increased 15,340,000 marks ($3,835,000).

Loans increased 1,260,000 marks ($315,000); discounts, including treasury bills, decreased 49,980,000 marks ($12,495,000); securities, chiefly long-term treasury notes, decreased 2,187,000 marks ($546,750); note circulation decreased 108,205,000 marks ($27,051,250), and deposits decreased 17,886,000 marks ($4,471,500).

SAY LACK OF CASH MAY STOP GERMANY

London Financiers Believe the War Likely to End Earlier Than Was Expected.

MENTION MAY AS THE DATE

Germans Have Been Squandering Ammunition—Last Loan, It Is Said, Was All Used to Get More.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In leading financial circles here the prediction is being made that the war will end much sooner than is commonly believed owing to the Germans' inability to support the financial strain. Next May is mentioned as the probable date of the German collapse.

These predictions are based upon deduction. Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George, as was recently announced in the London papers, will soon go to France to hold a conference with the French and Russian Ministers of Finance. It is generally understood that a result of the conference will be that Great Britain will undertake the financing of the Allies to an even greater degree than she has already done, though, in respect to Russia particularly, she has already put her hand in her pocket to no inconsiderable extent.

The argument of those financiers who predict an early conclusion of the war is that, when the three great Allied powers find it necessary to combine in order to meet from their common resources the immense outlay required to carry on the war, Germany and Austria together cannot much longer continue to find the sinews of war.

Germany, it is added, cannot hope to obtain outside financial assistance. The United States is the only country which could help her, and, as the raising of an American war loan to a belligerent is prohibited by the American Government as a breach of neutrality, German endeavors to obtain capital there would necessarily be restricted to secret and individual action.

The necessity which Great Britain found herself under of forbidding the employment of capital in foreign enterprises save in exceptional cases is pointed to as a further indication of the financial strain of the war, which, it is said here, must be making itself felt much more severely in Germany than in England.

In a conversation yesterday with the Ambassador of a great power accredited to the Court of St. James's. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent mentioned these financial predictions. The Ambassador expressed no opinion on this phase of the subject, but made this remarkable statement:

"I shall not be surprise to find the Teutonic powers collapsing from lack of ammunition. From the information at my disposal I am of the opinion that Germany made only one great mistake in her preparations for this war. It was, however, a cardinal one. She underestimated the expenditure on ammunition which the contest would entail. Her preparations were enormous. My information is that the whole of the last capital loan she raised before the war was expended, not in railway construction, as was asserted, but in the purchase of stocks of ammunition, and she employed every possible means to prepare herself in this way. Vast as the German preparations were, however, they were inadequate to the needs of this war, and there is accumulating evidence to bear out the reports that Germany is already feeling the pinch and husbanding ammunition."

In this connection an interesting story is being told. In the early stages of the war the Germans' lavish expenditure of sheils was notorious. A single motor car observed on a road back of the Allies' lines was the signal for a terrific tornado from German guns. A British officer, who underwent the experience of being thus shelled, mentioned the incident to Lord Kitchener in the course of a visit to the War Office. Lord Kitchener, according to the story, merely observed: "I would like to put motor cars on every road in France for them to waste their money on."

LONDON DEPRECATES JOINT LOAN FOR ALLIES

Financial Circles Regard This Method of Pooling Resources as Impracticable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Financial London is inclined to look upon the reported scheme for a vast international war loan guaranteed by the allied Governments and issued in the belligerent capitals and in some neutral countries as highly impracticable. As one well-informed financial authority expressed it to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"The different rates of interest obtained by the various belligerent Governments in foreign loans is alone enough to make the suggested international loan sufficiently complicated to warrant a continuation of the method which has to date prevailed of each State applying for loans in the world's money market in its own name or borrowing from its wealthier allies. Indeed, such an undertaking as an international loan may be classed among the host of other imaginative contingencies which the war has brought forth."

It is well known in city circles that Belgium and Servia and, to a less extent, Russia, have been heavy borrowers in London. Russia, it is said, has sent £8,000,000 of gold to London and issued through the Bank of England £12,000,000 of treasury notes, making a total London credit of £20,000,000. This scheme of letting those countries whose credit stands highest throughout the world help with temporary measures their allies who are not so well fixed is already in force, and this is considered preferable as a method of pooling the resources of the Allies to the international loan alternative.

First reports of this proposed international loan came from the Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph. The sum of £600,000,000 or £800,000,000, ($3,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000,) was suggested.

PROPOSES BLOCKADE OF GERMAN COAST

Problems Raised by Dacia and Wilhelmina Thus Could Be Met, British Expert Writes.

PATROL TRADE CHANNELS

Not Necessary for Warships to Lie Off Ports, as Admiral Mahan Pointed Out.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Chronicle's naval correspondent, dealing with the questions of international law raised by the Dacia and Wilhelmina cases, discusses the possibility of Great Britain's declaring a commercial blockade of the German North Sea coast.

"One great object of our naval operations," says The Chronicle expert, "is to exercise compression on Germany with the hope of abridging the duration of the war. It is obvious, however, that if neutral ships should be permitted to carry great supplies of foodstuffs into German ports, as seems to be expected in some quarters, our purpose may be defeated or its accomplishment delayed.

"A commercial blockade of an enemy's coast is undoubtedly the most effective way of exerting the compulsive influence of sea power. We have precedent, if any were required, for blockading the German North Sea Coast in our blockade of the coast from Brest to the Elbe in 1806, and we have acted in a similar manner at other times and in other localities.

"If the whole of the German coast on the North Sea were declared under blockade the enterprise of the Wilhelmina, supposing her to be bound to Hamburg, would not be possible unless she were successful as a blockade runner. There is no longer any idea of a squadron lying off the enemy's ports, as in the old wars. It is not necessary, as Admiral Mahan long since said, that a blockading squadron should be within sight of the enemy's coast. He said that half a dozen fast steamers cruising twenty miles off shore between the New Jersey and Long Island coasts would be a very real danger to ships seeking to break a blockade of New York.

"We are in agreement with the United States that a ship may be arrested at any point of a blockaded coast, and if that should be the case our blockade might be exerted effectively at the Strait of Dover and the North Passage between Scotland and Norway. Many difficult questions would no doubt be raised by declaring a blockade of the German coast, but they should not prove insuperable. Difficulties have often arisen from a blockade and they were not absent when President Lincoln in the American civil war announced his intention of blockading the whole Confederate coast.

"The United States would not be likely to raise serious objection if we declared and exercised an effective blockade. To interfere with the legitimate operations of a belligerent would be an unneutral procedure of which they would not likely be guilty."

Von Buelow a Field Marshal.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Jan. 27.—A telegram received here today from Berlin announces that Gen. von Bülow, Commander-in-Chief of the German Second Army, has been appointed a Field Marshal. Major Gen. von Einem, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Army, the dispatch adds, has been promoted to the full rank of General.

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Similar reductions throughout the shop before taking inventory.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today & tomorrow, a sale of
Men's Overcoats at $21
Reduced from
$38, $35, $33 & $30
(A small charge will be made for alterations)

¶ This sale places at your disposal every Saks overcoat in stock, and all of our English overcoats, that have heretofore sold at the prices named. Specifically, there are double breasted coats, single breasted coats, button through coats, patch pocket coats, and numerous other styles, tailored in a wide selection of native and foreign mixture cloths, either silk or skeleton lined. And every coat, those from England excepted, is Saks-tailored, which means that it is the nearest approximation to actual perfection that a man can get in clothes.

The one big, vital fact about a sale of Saks clothes is the absolute, incontrovertible integrity of all that we say about them.

We shall continue today and tomorrow the sale of
Men's Woven Fabric Shirts at $1.35
Six for $7.50
Every shirt worth more than $1.35
Some worth as much as $3.00

¶ Made of heavy corded Madras, and Russian cords, in fibre-silk-and-cotton, the designs and colorings being noticeably new and distinctive. Tailored with soft and starched cuffs, in negligee and pleated models, or in novelty tucked effects that are unusually effective. Splendidly made, and in every way an advantage to the buyer.

Today, tomorrow & Saturday
Men's Fine Worsted Underwear at 69c
3 Complete Suits for $4.00

¶ They are made of fine, medium weight, natural color worsted, the shirts with long or short sleeves, and faced with high grade sateen, the drawers are faced with sateen bands and suspender tapes, are anklet length or short inseam, and have double seat. The right weight, the right make, and the right price. Main Floor.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

(TO-DAY) THURSDAY
January Clearance Sale

Men's Sack Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
Of tartan plaids, club checks, checked or pencil striped cassimere, English tweed, heather mixtures, navy serge or cheviot; also English Norfolks in grey, brown or olive Scotch tweeds.
15.00
Heretofore $21.50 to $27.50

Hand Tailored Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
Of fine cassimere, worsted, tweed, and heather mixtures in over-plaids, tartan plaids, club checks, pencil or chalk stripes, also blue serge, in one, two, three or four button models, soft roll front, new model vest, regular or English trousers.
20.00
Heretofore $30.00 to $40.00

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue
Will Close Out (To-Day) Thursday
435 Pair Men's Banister Shoes
AND
320 Slater & Morrill Shoes
Imported French patent calf and patent colt with dull kid tops. Also of mahogany, tan or black Russia calf.
3.75
Usual Values $5.00 to $7.50
Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the entire lot. Sizes 5 to 12. Widths A to E.

Weber and Heilbroner
$25 and $30 Suits at $16.50
We have added to the Suits now on sale in our clearance reductions at $16.50, a quantity of Fall and Winter Suits which formerly sold at $25 and $30.
These suits are all from our regular stock, tailored in typical Weber and Heilbroner fashion, and are of weights which may be worn late in the Spring. They were reasonably priced at their original prices.
Our entire stock of Winter Suits and Overcoats, except Dress Clothes, is now on sale at substantial reductions.
Five Clothing Stores
27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

B

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VICTROLA

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A superb list, including
NEW CARMEN RECORDS.
By the cast of the recent All Star Revival.
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By the following Celebrated Artists: Farrar, Gluck, Elman, Alda, McCormack, Witherspoon, Maud Powell and Werrenrath.
TEN NEW DANCE RECORDS.
TWELVE POPULAR SONG HITS.
TWENTY-SEVEN MISCELLANEOUS.

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BALDPATE
Registered in U. S. and Canada
HAIR TONIC
NEVER FAILS.
Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss. is highly perfumed, and free from oil.
Trial will convince you.
PRICE $1.00
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For sale by all Drug and Dept. Stores.

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This Habit Stops Stomach Disorders

Are you one of those unfortunates who suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time you commit the least indiscretion of diet? If you will form the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so strengthened that you can face a rich, satisfying meal without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is most effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by all druggists and the first-class grocers.

GEO. BERNARD SHAW ON DEBT TO BELGIUM

The One Innocent Belligerent, by Whose Sacrifice Every Neutral Gains.

NEEDS OF NEXT 3 MONTHS

Commission Reports 76,000-Ton Food Shortage—Reports of Relief Funds.

George Bernard Shaw has written the following appeal in behalf of the Belgian sufferers for the Commission for Relief in Belgium:

If I were to say to a Belgian that fine words butter no parsnips, he would wonder what on earth I meant. That is perhaps fortunate; for if ever a nation had reason to remind the world of that saying it is the Belgian nation at the present crisis.

I am afraid many of us have a rather complacent impression that France and Britain came in a very handsome way to the rescue of brave little Belgium, and that it is a noble trait in their character that they have upheld the Treaty of London (1820) these seventy-five years for Belgium's benefit. At the battle of Waterloo the British lay down snugly behind the ridge and placed the Belgian brigade on the exposed forward slope of it to be hammered to pieces by the terrible cannonade and then cut to ribbons by the charges that routed our own artillery.

Sympathy? Yes, any quantity of sympathy. Compliments to her chivalry? Yes, dithyrambs galore. Reinforcements? By all means; the British and French guns are raining shells on Belgian villages and towns as liberally as the Germans; in fact, they now boast of having established a superiority in artillery, which means that no German can live within range of their howitzers and of the famous soixante quinze. Splendid, but no Belgian can live within that range, either; and the end result is that there are seven million Belgians deprived of their means of livelihood in their own country (not counting refugees who have left it) who must perish of simple starvation unless a million pounds a month, or five million dollars, or twenty-five million francs are forthcoming to feed them.

Cry of a Hungry Child.

The Allies shake their fists and cry: "We shall come and bombard you and drive you out and run up the Belgian flag presently; just you wait and see," which is all very martial and proper in its way; but look at it from the point of view of a hungry child and the parents to whom it is crying in vain for bread, and deny, if you can or dare, that there is something more imperative in that child's call to the justice of Providence, more terrible and sacred in its appeal to your own conscience, and more agonizing in the grip it lays on your entrails than all the threats, all the defiances, all the carnage and glory and the crosses, iron and Victoria and Legion (the only sort of crosses worshipped in war time,) and all the thundering explosions that drown every groan and every cry except that curious, magical cry that penetrates everything—the cry of the hungry child.

If, after this, one Belgian goes without a full meal whilst thousands of lapdogs are living in luxury from Canterbury to San Francisco and from Biarritz to Venice, there is really nothing more to be said for mankind.

A contribution to the fund of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, New York, is the payment of a debt, and not a caprice of charity.

All Debtors to Belgium.

I therefore make, not an appeal, but a claim on Belgium's behalf which she is too gracious to make for herself.

But we must pay as well as acknowledge; and we must even pay the more generously as our acknowledgment has stopped short just so far short of complete justice as our bias about the war stops short of the utter honest truth about it. And that truth is, as I have said, that of all the belligerents, Belgium and Belgium alone is innocent of all warlike designs; whilst, as to the neutral nations, there is not one of them that will not be a gainer by Belgium's sacrifice.

There is absolutely nothing between them and starvation except the contributions of all citizens of the world. I have tried to show, I hope successfully, that the circumstances under which that service was rendered greatly add to the obligation, and in particular that Belgium, though first and bravest in the field, is the one belligerent there who cannot by any possible sophistry be accused of having brought about the bloodshed and destruction from which she has been the greater sufferer.

SHORT 76,000 TONS OF FOOD.

Belgian Relief Shows Sad Deficiency for Next Three Months.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, which is the clearing house for Belgian relief in this country, through its Vice Chairman, Lindon W. Bates, announced yesterday that it faced the problem of making up a deficiency of 76,000 tons of food, needed to relieve the suffering noncombatants of Belgium during the next three months. That the above amount is needed in addition to what is already in sight was cabled to the New York office of the commission from London on Tuesday night.

"The commission," said Mr. Bates, "is actually short 21,000 tons for February, 25,000 tons for March, and 30,000 tons for April. There are now 1,400,000 destitute, and the number is increasing daily. The actual cost of administering the canteens in Belgium and supplying them now amounts to about $2,800,000 a month. The commission must obtain food or the people will perish."

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $5,006.70 yesterday. The fund now totals $878,995.60. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

M. A. Wertheimer.	$500	Mrs. J. Wood	$10
S. V. Mann	100	Elisabeth F. Hobson	10
G. E. P.	50	T. F. Cummings	17
St. Catherine's Ch., Yorktown, N. Y.	50	W. W. Kent	10
Columbia Glee Cl., Troy	400	Ten-Cent Fund	84
Fund for Belgian Physicians	200	F. N.	10
Mrs. R. Westcott	100	C. Tomkins	10
Albany Anti-Suffrage Com.	75	J. H. W.	25
G. W. Vinton	50	Helen L. Varnum, Fessenden School, Hendersville, N. C.	10
Mrs. F. Bennett	25	B. L. Newcomb	10
Cordelia S. Parks	10	I. Mendelson	10
F. S. Riley	10	Emily B. Shultis	20
C. Gibbs	10	D. T. Ackerly	10
Elinor R. Buckingham	10	W. H. Close	25
A. H. Jackson	10	Mrs. W. H. Sayo	10
J. B. Hunter, Jr.	10	L. W. Brownell	10
Mrs. D. Brown	10	E. V. Gambier	10
S. A. Powell	10	Ridgewood, N. J.	10
A. W. McCann	10	E. L. Taylor	10
Mrs A. W. Sporrell	10	J. Matthews	10
Mrs. J. A. Tate	25	H. F. Roberts	25
Margaret W. Morley	10	J. H. Bunce	25
C. M. Butterworth	10	B. W. Bergen	10
Miss L. Van Boskerok	10	Rev. W. E. Honeyman	10
Br. Am. Relief	$344	L. Dammen	96
H. Spadone	25	H. I. Pratt	500
Mrs. H. Whitehouse	10	Barrels	30
Prof. Pupin	50		
C. R. Smith	50		
Nurses Pres. Hos.	199		
N. D. Sibley	500		
Delia Ghrene	25		
Maria Havemeyer	45		
C. R. Norton	10		
Miss E. Bliss	100		
Mrs. S. Guggenheim	250		

Red Cross Donations.

The Red Cross Fund now amounts to $446,175.21, of which amount $193.02 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Carnival, West N. Brighton	$78	Independent (col.).	$46
Mrs. A. E. Beall	50	Dr. H. Weinstein	10

For Relief of Poles.

Mrs. Allison V. Armour gave $100 yesterday to the Polish fund, and Miss Mary E. Walton $25. The total to date is $17,918.52. The address of the committee is 489 Fifth Avenue.

A Child's Birthday Gift.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for relief of women and children in France amounted to $20.10, making a total of $54,690.10. Mrs. Warren also received a package of clothing, with the following note attached: "For a French child from Natalie C. Tuttle, aged 6 years, bought with money given her for her birthday, Jan. 19, 1915."

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, now amounts to $107,262.88. Subscriptions acknowledged yesterday of $10 or more were:

Mrs. R. Fincke	$10	E. D. Godfrey	$100
"A Friend," thru New York Times.	10	Buffalo Com.	1,000
Pawtucket Times.	99	"P. J. H."	50
N. G. Higham	10	R. Simpson, Clifton, N. J.	25
C. N. Edge	10	Lancaster, Penn.	16
Employes of Elderdampster Agen., Mobile, Ala.	11	Auxiliary 1	100

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Work Committee, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, and the offices of which are at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, has collected a fund that totals $39,259.54. Additional contributions of $10 or more, acknowledged yesterday, follow:

Emergency Com. for Jewish Girls.	$478	H. Spadone	25
Miss B. Wetmore	150	Mrs. H. Whitehouse	10
A. L. C. F.	700	Prof. Pupin	50
Catholic Women	350	C. R. Smith	50
Mrs. W.B. Cutting	580	Nurses Pres. Hos.	199
Anonymous	20	N. D. Sibley	500
H. S. Spadone	25	Delia Ghrene	25
Miss L. Child	22	Maria Havemeyer	45
Mrs. T. Wicks	34	C. R. Norton	10
Mrs. J. Crawford	100	Miss E. Bliss	100
Mayfair	20	Mrs. S. Guggenheim	250
Mrs. R. W. Wortley	25		
Mrs. T. Wicks	31		
Mrs. Huntington	1,000		

Comforts for British Troops.

The British American War Relief Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue, has sent to the English troops 100,000 parcels, containing mufflers, wristlets, socks, abdominal belts, undershirts, chocolate, pipes, tobacco, anaesthetics, etc. All articles are purchased here. No money will be sent out of the country.

To Aid Belgians in Holland.

Lady Johnstone, wife of the British Minister to the Netherlands, who is a sister of Gifford and Amos Pinchot, cabled Norman Hapgood of the Committee of Mercy, yesterday concerning the plight of the Belgian refugees now in Holland. It was announced that the committee would gladly receive contributions to be applied to the relief work in Holland and that subscriptions for this purpose should be sent to Frederick H. Allen, 63 Wall Street.

Stage Folk Generous Givers.

The Lafayette Fund, of which Archer M. Huntington is Treasurer, which sends comfort kits to the French soldiers in the trenches, received a letter yesterday, written by Miss Julia Marlowe in Washington, inclosing a check for $100. Other stage folk who have sent generous contributions recently were Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Emma Eames, Madam Calve, Ruth Chatterton and Frank Lalor. The fifth consignment of 5,000 comfort kits is now being packed and will go forward on the Chicago, sailing next Saturday.

New Hampshire Arms Ban Fails.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 27.—A resolution asking for legislation by Congress to prevent the sale of war materials to belligerent nations was defeated in the Senate today. The only supporter of the resolution was its author, Senator Wagner of Manchester.

Belgian Relief Ship Sails.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 27.—Laden with 240,000 bushels of wheat, besides clothing and other food for the destitute Belgians, the steamer Strathtay, the first of three ships to be sent from this port by the Belgian Relief Commission, steamed today for Rotterdam.

DEADLOCK AT ALBANY OVER CLAIMS BILL

Amendment Aiding Senator Walters's Clients Stirs Hinman to Opposition.

BILL PASSES THE SENATE

Democratic Minority Attack in Vain —"Patronage Grab!" Shouts Wagner to Unruffled Majority Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Senate and the Assembly, although one is as firmly under the Republican control as the other, are in a deadlock over the Court of Claims bill because of an amendment injected by the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse is Chairman. Some mill owners of Seneca Falls, whom Senator Walters himself represents in litigation, have claims pending before the board involving damages of about $2,000,000.

Although Senator Walters had declined to vote either on the proposed amendment or on the final passage of the bill, and although he explained that he had had the amendment made in committee, and delicacy forbade him to exercise his right of voting on the floor, the Republican majority accepted the bill without question. It was passed by a vote of 29 to 15. The only Republican to dissent was Senator William M. Bennett of New York, who is considered more of an Independent and Progressive than a Republican.

The bill then was sent to the Assembly, where it was passed yesterday, for concurrence in the Senate amendments. There it struck a snag at once, in the form of vigorous opposition from Majority Leader Harvey J. Hinman. He denounced the activity of Senator Walters as sponsor for the amendment which would give to the present Board of Claims an extension of time of ninety days to settle cases, now fully submitted and to finish the consideration of cases partially submitted. In its original form, the bill gave the present Democratic members of the Board sixty days to settle finished cases while it prohibited them from taking any further action on other cases.

Mr. Hinman, to justify the haste with which the Republicans were seeking to "push" the bill through under an emergency message from the Governor, explained yesterday that it was to prevent the present Board from rushing to final settlement, over the objections of the Attorney General, claims aggregating $400,000, presented for flood damages in the Mohawk Valley. Two of the present commissioners are Democratic bosses of counties in the Mohawk Valley.

"I think that Senator Walters is unduly and unbecomingly concernod," said Mr. Hinman when the bill reached the Assembly in the early evening. "I would like to know whether he considers his duty to his clients or his duty as a Senator as foremost. In any event, the valuation reached by the Board of Claims is merely at the request of the Canal Board so far as the decisions already arrived at are concerned. This should set Senator Walters and his clients at ease.

"I base my opposition to this amendment on the ground that the great legal questions at issue should be settled by the new Court of Claims, and I do not propose to let the bars down to any more hearings by the present Board of Claims. I feel safe in saying that the present amendment will not pass the Assembly."

The claims in which the clients of Senator Walters are concerned regarding which a settlement already has been reached aggregate $617,000. The claims are based on damages incidental to the construction of the Barge Canal. There are further claims in connection with which all the proof has not yet been submitted running well over the million-dollar mark. These claims are for damages to water power.

After the Assembly had refused to concur in the Walters amendment a request for the appointment of a conference committee—the usual course when there is a serious deadlock between the two houses—was sent to the Senate by Speaker Sweet. The Senate, however, had adjourned, so the Speaker named Majority Leader Hinman, Minority Leader Smith, and Assemblymen Thorn of Erie, Knight of Wyoming, and McElligott of New York as the Assembly conferees. He will renew the request when the Senate and Assembly meet again tomorrow.

Democrats in the Senate, led by Minority Leader Wagner, fought desperately all day against the bill. The Republicans, under the leadership of Senator Brown, swept everything before them until the Democrats, for tactical advantage and despite a cloture rule limiting the debate on either side to half an hour, undertook a filibuster, which they kept up for four hours and a half. Only the fact that Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck, who presided, and who is regarded by his Republican colleagues as "off the reservation," was more than a trifle oblivious of the flight of time, enabled them to fight so long.

Senator Wagner denounced the bill as a patronage grab.

"Are you not more than mere lackeyes of the Chief Executive? Have you no opinion you dare to assert, no soul you dare to call your own?" he shouted.

TIGHT HOLD ON STATE PURSE

Senate Majority Adds to Power of Finance Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Although the Democrats denounced it as an attempt to fasten more firmly the grip of President Pro Tem. Elon R. Brown, on the Republican Senate and to make the Committee of Finance, of which Henry M. Sage, is Chairman, the supreme arbiter of all questions affecting important legislation, a new Senate rule was adopted today by a straight party vote.

The rule proposed by Senator Brown provides that upon request of the President pro tem., or, in his absence, of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, any bill creating or increasing a charge upon the State Treasury, reported by any committee, except the Finance Committee, shall be referred to that body at any time before it is placed on final passage, provided it has not been considered by the entire Senate, sitting as a Committee of the Whole.

Under the present rules all measures which specifically call for an appropriation are sent to the Finance Committee immediately upon their introduction, but many bills, the enactment of which would indirectly entail an expenditure of the State's money are prepared for final passage in other committees.

Senator Brown explained that the depleted condition of the State Treasury made the new rule necessary, and it was proposed only in the interest of economy. It was adopted by a strict party vote of 31 to 13.

WHITMAN FREES FIREBUG.

Governor Says Steinkruetzer Was Tool of Arson Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Gov. Whitman today commuted the sentence of Isador Steinkruetzer, alias Isador Stein, and recommended his case to the Parole Board. Steinkruetzer was convicted of arson, second degree, in New York City and sentenced on Nov. 27, 1912, to a minimum term of twelve years and a maximum of twenty-four years and six months. This sentence was commuted to two years and two months minimum, the time he has served.

The Governor points out that as the result of Steinkruetzer's testimony an arson ring in New York City was broken up, and thirty-one indictments and ten convictions were obtained. As Steinkruetzer was the tool of other men, some of whom were among those convicted, Gov. Whitman believed he deserved clemency. As District Attorney of New York County, Gov. Whitman prosecuted Steinkruetzer.

PICKS MERIT BOARD.

Governor Selects Ordway, McKinstry, and Rice for Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Gov. Whitman announced today that he would send the nominations of Samuel H. Ordway of New York, W. D. McKinstry of Watertown, and Col. William Gorham Rice of this city, for Civil Service Commissioners to the Senate on Monday night.

Mr. Ordway, who will be Chairman of the commission, is President of the Civil Service Reform Association. Mr. McKinstry is a newspaper publisher. While a party man, he is not regarded a machine Republican.

Col. Rice has been identified with nearly all recent independent movements in the Democratic Party in this State. He was first appointed to public office by Gov. Tilden. He held office under Gov. Cleveland, and when Mr. Cleveland became President he made Col. Rice a United States Civil Service Commissioner. Col. Rice was secretary to David B. Hill when he was Governor.

TO REVALUE BRUSH ESTATE.

Controller Rejects Predecessor's Appraisal of Baseball Man's Property.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Controller Travis has ordered a reappraisal of the estate of John T. Brush, owner of the New York National League baseball team. The Controller thinks the Giants stock is worth more than $267 a share, the value fixed by his predecessor. According to the original appraisal Mr. Brush's property in this State was worth $415,625. The Controller may call on baseball club owners, managers, and players to give testimony as to the money value of a contract with players.

40 YEARS FOR BOMB MEN.

Proposed Penalty in Cases Where Life Is Endangered.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—A bill introduced today by Assemblyman Feinberg, which it is said, has the support of Judge Rosalsky, fixes the maximum penalty for bomb throwers in cases where life is endangered, at forty years. The penalty is now ten years. In all other cases the penalty is raised from five to twenty-five years.

Islip Bank May Reopen.

Special to The New York Times.

ISLIP, L. I., Jan. 27.—Unless the officers of the Islip National Bank, which closed its doors on Dec. 26, are able to place $62,500 in currency in the bank by next Monday, Receiver Scudder will begin the liquidation of its affairs. If the money is obtained the bank will open its doors again. The general opinion is that all difficulties will be overcome, and that the bank will be reopened.

LABOR WINS OVER MR. ROCKEFELLER

Continued from Page 1.

man to man. I want to talk over things with them. I want to find out exactly how they look on things and I want to tell them what my own views are. I am sure we shall understand each other better and our meeting will have an influence for good."

With an apology, Mr. Rockefeller told how Mother Jones had informed him how his own appearance on the witness stand had changed her views of him, and he confessed he had been pleased with the looks of the men of whom until a day or two ago he had only heard as the leaders of the miners in a bitter strife.

"They are as clean-cut fellows as you would wish to see," he said.

Asked as to when he intended to go to Colorado, Mr. Rockefeller said that he could not set a date now, but he hoped that it would be some time before Summer.

"I have been a month," he said, "preparing for this examination, and we have had another long list of questions sent us since it began. It will be necessary to fit in the trip with my other business, but I hope to be able to go West in the next few months, before Summer probably."

ROCKEFELLER ENDS EVIDENCE

Runs Gauntlet of Labor Agitators at City Hall.

When John D. Rockefeller, Jr., appeared yesterday in the Council Chamber of the City Hall to resume his evidence before the Federal Commission on Federal Relations he had to run the gauntlet of the labor agitators who had been listening to his testimony for the previous two days. Mrs. Bella N. Zilberman, who was arrested last Winter in the mourning parade before the Standard Oil Building, shook hands with him, and Mrs. Gertrude Wilde Klein also tried to start a discussion with him.

The capitalist escaped with relief and began to joke with the reporters about their weariness at having to listen to him, while Starr J. Murphy, one of his "personal staff," had a conference with Edward Doyle, secretary of the United Mine Workers of Colorado.

As soon as Chairman Walsh called the session to order he resumed his inquiries about the Rockefeller Foundation and its possible effect in influencing public sentiment in opposition to labor. Was there any danger, he asked Mr. Rockefeller, of these educated at a certain school absorbing the views of the donor of the funds which started the institution?

"If the donor retains a supervision," replied Mr. Rockefeller, "I can see some danger in an institution for higher education; but in the case of elementary schools it would be very remote."

Mr. Walsh wanted to know why the Rockefeller Foundation, after applying for a Federal charter, had got one finally from New York State. He pointed out that the House of Representatives had amended the bill for the charter, restricting the fund to $100,000,000, prohibiting the accumulation of interest, giving the corporation the right to distribute its funds after fifty years, and imposing the obligation to distribute after 100 years, if Congress so ordered. Moreover, the Trustees were to be approved by various public officials and university Presidents. Mr. Walsh particularly wanted to know why these safeguards were omitted from the New York act.

Reason for a State Charter.

The witness said that recourse had been had to the State because Congress adjourned without action on the bill of incorporation, and it seemed hopeless to expect action at Washington. Jerome P. Greene, at the suggestion of Senator Robert F. Wagner, went to Senator Foley and, with the unanimous support of the Republicans and Progressives, the charter was granted in 1913.

Mr. Rockefeller explained that the Foundation people regarded the so-called safeguards as entirely satisfactory if Congress desired them, but did not think they strengthened the measure. As an eleemosynary institution the Foundation could be changed under charter by the Legislature at any time.

Mr. Walsh took up the criticisms which Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell, had passed on the charter originally proposed, as giving power to "do anything and everything it considered proper toward the reform of the American people and of mankind." The Chairman asked whether under it a number of things would be possible. For example, the circulation of a President's message or of a party platform, the dissemination of criticism of a Church or religious body, or the purchase of a chain of stores.

To most of these questions Mr. Rockefeller replied in the negative, but he explained that the scope of the philanthropy was very broad, and it had been thought best not to put up barriers until it was discovered where they would be most effective.

"Could it circulate propaganda for or against the Workmen's Compensation acts?" he was asked.

"I should say not."

"Could it pay for publicity agents?"

Claims Same Right as Unions.

"Yes, I don't see why the Foundation should not have the same legitimate methods of spreading its views as unions or the other organizations you have mentioned," replied Mr. Rockefeller.

"Where would you draw the line, then, as dispenser of money for philanthropy," asked Chairman Walsh, "in your capacity as adviser to your father and as a Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Director?"

"Your question," replied Mr. Rockefeller quietly, "is based on the assumption that a man with one interest cannot be loyal to another. We do not recognize that. There are hundreds and thousands of men in this country who can be trusted to do right. Just because a man has one interest that is no reason why he cannot be fair in another. We must rely on the integrity of men in all relations of life."

Mr. Walsh read Dr. Schurman's praise of the present Directors of the Foundation, in which he spoke of Mr. Rockefeller senior as a "transcendent genius," but doubted the principle of self-perpetuation in the Board of Directors.

"If I had shared Dr. Schurman's fears," answered the witness, "I should not have assented to the charter. I don't think my father ever thought he could continue his influence. Our idea was to leave to each generation the safeguards it deemed advisable."

The witness said he would have no objection to a veto power on the choice of trustees being vested in the Governor, the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and other State officials and the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and Chicago universities. But he doubted its wisdom.

Asked about the income of the Rockefeller Foundation, he said that in 1914 it was $5,153,761.51, of which $2,000,000 had been spent as personally directed by his father and the rest according to the orders of the Executive Committee, consists of himself, Charles O. Heydt, his Secretary; Dr. Simon Flexner, Jerome D. Greene, and Starr J. Murphy.

Mr. Rockefeller had no comments to make on the resolution of the National Education Association, viewing with alarm "the efforts of the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations to control the public education systems."

Mr. Garretson's Questions.

The witness at that point was turned over to Commissioner Garretson. That Commissioner leaned back in his chair, gazed at the ceiling, and asked:

"When it has been asserted, wrongly or rightly, that there has been a continuous campaign, for instance in Germany from 1848, accentuated since 1870, for the domination by the militarist idea of all channels of the State, church, educational, social, or otherwise, is the apotheosis of the divine mission of Germany to regenerate the world to be considered as connected with the present condition there?"

Mr. Rockefeller said he had heard such a theory advanced and Mr. Garretson tried again:

"Might it be possible that a foundation of the character of that have existed, that with a change of the personnel—and I am applying this absolutely to a condition which may arise after the present generation is gone—that with a personnel devoting the potential power to a domination of the educational, as outlined in the resolution passed by the Education Association, to the spiritual as applied to the endowment of churches or theological universities, to the social as applied by ordinary well-recognized methods of molding public opinion—could a foundation of that character, self-perpetuating in its nature, exercise an influence that would be deadly to liberalism? I go no further than liberalism."

Mr. Rockefeller thought it might be remotely possible, but thought the power of the Legislature was sufficient to safeguard against it.

When Mr. Garretson put it to Mr. Rockefeller that it was impossible for a worker to trust merely to the influence of the men behind him and quoted from his own experience the safeguards that the railroad brotherhoods exacted for their representatives, the witness accepted the point gracefully and said that it would have great weight with him.

Use of Publicity Agent.

"What is a publicity agent?" Mr. Garretson suddenly asked. "Will he tell the truth, the whole truth, or will he try to put across the views of his employers?"

"If a publicity agent would not tell the whole truth," said the witness, "I should not want him near me."

"Do you expect to find one in the regular trade?" asked Mr. Garretson, and the laugh he got for once was not stopped by the Chairman.

Commissioner Ballard brought out the difference between the right of free speech and the right to send men to a mining camp to stir up trouble. Commissioner Weinstock, after referring to the good treatment that the Standard Oil employes on the Pacific Coast receive, gave Mr. Rockefeller a chance to explain his father's position toward the Colorado Fuel Company.

"No one raises any question," Mr. Rockefeller said, "as to what any other bondholder received on the money he had loaned. To him is conceded freely the right to buy a yacht or start a foundation with it. But just because my father does not need it to feed or clothe himself they ask why does not he give it back."

In reply to Commissioner O'Connell, Mr. Rockefeller explained that Mackenzie King had received from the Rockefeller Foundation absolute power to investigate the labor question in whatever way seemed best to him, and that there was no intention of dictating methods to him.

"I should think it highly desirable," the witness said to Mr. Lennon, "that the representatives of the men should meet their employers, and I hope when I go to Colorado that I may meet the representatives of the workers."

As Mr. Rockefeller was excused he thanked the commission for its courtesy in listening to him so patiently, and a ripple of applause broke out through the hall. Before it could increase Chairman Walsh had suppressed it.

William H. Allen, late of the Bureau of Municipal Research, took the stand for a few minutes, but gave way almost immediately to Ivy L. Lee, one of the personal staff of Mr. Rockefeller.

Heckled About an Error.

It was Mr. Lee who assisted in the publication of the presentation of the side of the Colorado strike from the operators' viewpoint, and he was put through a merciless cross-examination about it. His own account of this did not differ from that given by Mr. Rockefeller. He was engaged to compile the operators' statement, but would not admit that he had actually written much of the bulletins which were published. He had received $1,000 a month from Mr. Rockefeller senior, and the expenses of publication were paid by the Colorado operators. He would not take any responsibility for the statements in the bulletins, as they were merely such as were provided him by the operators.

Mr. Lee was heckled severely concerning a statement in The Bulletin appearing on Oct. 1 to the effect that Frank J. Hayes received in nine weeks from the miners' union in salary and expenses $5,720.12; that John M. McLenon got $2,883.55 and $1,460.53 expenses; that John R. Lawson got $1,778, and Mother Jones $2,668.62. As a matter of fact these were yearly salaries. Mr. Lee admitted the error, and said he had suggested a correction in a slip to be inserted in The Bulletin then publishing. However, it was not inserted, and the correction did not come out until the January number.

The responsibility for this, Mr. Lee said, must rest with the operators. He will resume his testimony this morning.

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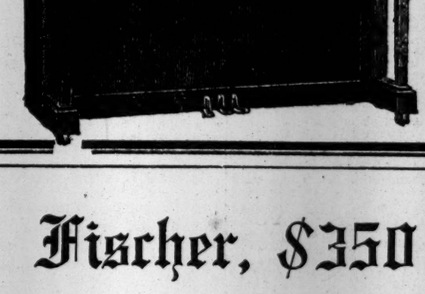

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SPOKE BEFORE KING GEORGE

J. G. Gray Tells of Seeing Bryan, His Friend, in Interest of Banco Nacional.

When King George V. visited Ireland after his coronation in 1911 he was present at a meeting held at the grave of Wolfe Tone, Irish patriot. One of the speakers was James Mark Sullivan, now United States Minister to Santo Domingo, and the theme of his address was "Republicanism." This incident was related in a biography, supposed to have been written by Sullivan himself, and sent by him to prominent Irishmen of Wilmington, Del., to show his qualifications for a diplomatic post.

The biography was presented yesterday at the Waldorf in the inquiry into charges against Minister Sullivan before James D. Phelan, Special Commissioner. John G. Gray of Wilmington, who is an intimate friend of Secretary Bryan, was one of Sullivan's indorsers for appointment, and was later an attorney for the Banco Nacional of Santo Domingo, which Sullivan is said to have favored unduly. He returned to the stand yesterday. With him was a cohort of Irish leaders from his home town, who corroborated his statement that he had indorsed Sullivan at their request.

One of them, Frank M. Sevier, said that they had written to Mr. Sullivan on learning that he wanted their support and asked him for information about his career, and had received the biography containing the mention of his speech at Wolfe Tone's grave. Mr. Sevier was inclined to think Mr. Sullivan had written this. He was referred to in it as "a political writer of unusually keen perceptions," "an oniverous (sic) reader," and "a man of wide erudition."

Discussed Bank with Bryan.

Mr. Gray said that in the Spring of 1914 he had consulted Secretary Bryan and Gen. McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, in the interests of the Banco Nacional; that he had talked to Mr. Bryan not as a friend, but as an attorney. He later admitted that he had discussed the bank's interests with Mr. Bryan several months earlier, but said it was "purely conversational."

Thomas Hassett, Secretary of the Hamilton Engineering and Construction Company of 233 Broadway, and formerly Secretary of the Board of Water Supply, said that in 1913 his firm had paid William C. Beer $5,000 to get contracts for them in the development of lands belonging to the Jarvis interests in Santo Domingo. These contracts, he said, had no connection with the Dominican Government, and Mr. Sullivan was not connected with them.

Mr. Hassett was asked by Charles H. Strong, counsel to the Commissioner, if he had ever been indicted. He said he had.

"What for?" asked Mr. Strong.

"I don't remember," said the witness. Later he added: "I believe it was for attempted grand larceny."

Further questioning revealed that the indictment was for attempted extortion in connection with Catskill Aqueduct contracts.

"Later on," said Mr. Hassett, "after my attorney, Lemuel E. Quigg, had shown our defense to District Attorney Whitman, Mr. Whitman was fair enough and man enough to move that the indictment be dismissed, which was done."

W. E. Pulliam, who preceded Walker W. Vick as Receiver General of Dominican Customs, returned to the stand to contradict various statements of Frank J. R. Mitchell, President of the Banco Nacional. He said he had asked Roger L. Farnham, who is in charge of the Central and South American business of the National City Bank, with regard to Mr. Mitchell's statement that "a man named Robertson" was that bank's candidate for Minister, and was told that they had never heard of Robertson and had supported no candidate.

Contradicts Mr. Mitchell.

"Mr. Mitchell," Mr. Pulliam continued, "has made charges that W. W. Russell, the former American Minister to the Dominican Republic, had been unjust and unfair to the Banco Nacional in the matter of the deposit of the customs funds. In the first place, that is impossible because the American Minister has no more to do with the depositary than a Hottentot chief. That is entirely within the province of the General Receiver, and he can keep the funds in a cigar box if he wants to.

"I saw nothing unfair to the Banco Nacional in the conduct of Mr. Russell. He was an ideal, typical diplomat of long experience. He was a gentleman, he spoke the language of the country like a native, and he didn't mix in entangling alliances, commercial or otherwise. The United States is under an exceptional responsibility to Santo Domingo and our relations are extraordinarily delicate. The man sent down there as Minister should be of the highest class."

Mr. Pulliam said that Mr. Mitchell in pleading for official American support for his bank had emphasized that it was an American institution; "but," said the witness, "he put the soft pedal on that in Santo Domingo. There it was a Dominican bank."

In response to Mr. Phelan's questions, Mr. Pulliam said he thought American officials ought to favor an American bank over others, everything else being equal; "but," he added, "everything else was not equal."

Austin J. Collett, son-in-law of Mayor Dahlmann of Omaha and now Director General of Public Works in the Dominican Republic, upheld the efficiency of his department, and said that Minister Sullivan never had introduced contractors to him or interfered in matters of that sort.

"It was hard enough," said Mr. Collett, "to get American contractors to do work down there at all. They weren't falling over each other for jobs, as some witnesses have represented."

Mr. Collett thought Minister Sullivan was eminently fitted for his post.

The hearings in New York will end tomorrow. After that the commission will go to Washington, where the inquiry will begin on Monday or Tuesday. Secretary Tumulty and Congressman James A. Hamill probably will testify at the capital, and William C. Beer, who has been prevented by illness from giving evidence from here, may appear there also. After closing in Washington the commission will go to Santo Domingo. It may return to New York for one or two final sessions.

BINNEY MADE WILL IN PRISON

Directed That His Ashes Be Strewn in Some Flower Garden.

The will of Harold Osgood Binney, arrested many times as an auto speeder, who died on Nov. 22, at the home of his second wife, Mrs. Elsie Martin Binney, at Mt. Vernon, was filed for probate yesterday at the Surrogates' Court. In a way the document is as eccentric as his career for the last few months before death.

The will is dated Oct. 31, 1914, and was made on Blackwell's Island at the time that Binney was serving a 90-day sentence for speeding. Two of the witnesses are William E. Ebling and William Helgers, and their address is given as the "Workhouse, Blackwell's Island."

"As to myself," he states, "I request that I be not buried but if agreeable to my wife, be utilized as to my corpse in such way as may be best for science in the opinion of some physiological chemist rather than a mere medical doctor—or, that it be burned and my ashes strewn in some garden near the sea where its solids may prove at least of use to the shrubs and flowers. I request that no needless expense be wasted on a church ceremony or on the trappings of woe. I die as I have lived—a convinced, and I trust, a good infidel, believing that the last six of the Decalogue would be better observed without the presence of the four superstitious ones that precede them."

He states that he gives his entire estate to his wife at the time of executing the will, Oct. 31, 1914, only reserving to himself a life interest and the right to control and manage it so long as he remains solvent.

His sister, Nina Binney Eyre, receives "my fourteenth interest in the house at Bayhead and my forgiveness for her unfortunate attempts at coercion in my own affairs." To his other sister, Martha Binney Dunning, he leaves "any piece of silver other than one in which my wife places a sentimental value." To her husband, George Dunning, he leaves, "fifty dollars' worth of my seasoned cigars."

TO HASTEN DIVORCE TRIAL.

Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim Applies to Supreme Court.

Mrs. Grace L. Guggenheim, who is suing her husband, M. Robert Guggenheim, for a divorce, applied to the Supreme Court yesterday to have the case tried in February. The complaint in the suit was filed on Dec. 28, about a week after it was served on the defendant. The identity of the co-respondent is not revealed in the complaint. Mrs. Guggenheim is the daughter of Jacob Bernheim, and Mr. Guggenheim is the son of Daniel Guggenheim.

They were married in 1905 and have two children, Robert and Daniel, whom Mrs. Guggenheim asks the court to place in her custody. Mr. Guggenheim is 29 years old. He is a member of the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons, 165 Broadway, Vice President and General Manager of the Great Eastern Construction Company, and a Director of the Great Eastern Investment Company. He was on the payroll of the Thompson-Starrett Company at the time the suit was begun for $125 a month. This salary was garnisheed by Louis Sherry, the restaurant man. Yesterday a new suit was begun against him and Robert A. Smith by John J. Collins for $3,526, said to be due on a note.

Mr. Guggenheim lives at the Criterion Club. His wife resides with her parents.

THAW DROPS EFFORT TO GET OUT ON BAIL

Enters Plea of Not Guilty to Conspiracy Charge and Trial Is Set for Feb. 23.

WILL BE HELD IN THE TOMBS

No Attempt Will Be Made to Send Him Back to Matteawan Pending Trial.

With William Travers Jerome out of the Thaw case, counsel for the State, yesterday, adopted entirely different tactics than those suggested by Mr. Jerome, who on Monday asked Justice Vernon M. Davis to send the defendant to Matteawan, pending his trial on the charge of conspiracy. The State's case before Justice Davis yesterday was handled by Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy, and the request to have Thaw sent to Matteawan was not renewed.

A plea of not guilty to the conspiracy charge was entered by counsel and the date of the trial was set for Feb. 23. Mr. Stanchfield announced in court that no effort would be made to get Thaw out on bail before that time.

Coincident with the change in tactics ccunsel for the State let it be known that there would be no more "fireworks" in the Thaw case, as far as the State was concerned, and that the forthcoming trial would be handled as a matter of routine in the Attorney General's office. It was said that the decision not to attempt to have Thaw sent back to Matteawan until he was tried for conspiracy, was reached at a conference Tuesday between Attorney General Woodbury and Mr. Kennedy at Albany.

After the arraignment yesterday Mr. Kennedy said the decision, not to oppose the commitment of Thaw to the Tombs, was reached after counsel for Thaw had argued that it would be difficult and embarrassing to prepare the case with Thaw in Matteawan.

"As long as Thaw is in a safe place we do not care where he is kept pending his trial," said Mr. Kennedy, "and as soon as Mr. Stanchfield agreed not to make any effort to get him out on bail I was satisfied."

Mr. Stanchfield told a TIMES reporter that he would make no step to free Thaw before the conspiracy trial, and that no statement would be issued by counsel for some time. It is his plan to make the fight for Thaw's freedom after he has been brought to trial and has been given the opportunity to demonstrate his mental condition. The development at the conspiracy trial, counsel believes, will aid materially in any argument for a jury trial of Thaw's sanity.

The proceedings before Justice Davis yesterday occupied not more than ten minutes. Thaw was brought to the courtroom from his cell in the Tombs at 10:15 o'clock, and sat in the courtroom forty-five minutes, talking to his brother, Josiah Thaw, and Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., one of his attorneys, before he was summoned to the bar. Mr. Stanchfield asked for a decision on his motion that Thaw be turned over to the trustees of Bellevue Hospital, under Section 836 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for a test of his sanity, before the conspiracy trial.

Justice Davis ruled that the statute did not apply to the case and denied the motion. Mr. Stanchfield took exception. By this move Mr. Stanchfield will have the opportunity to take an appeal if Thaw is convicted of the conspiracy charge, on the grounds that the ruling by Justice Davis on the statute deprived Thaw of his legal rights, and that he should not have been brought to trial on the conspiracy charge until he had been committed to Bellevue and his sanity tested by a jury.

It was evident yesterday that Thaw was greatly elated over the dropping of Jerome. To one of the guards in the Tombs he said with a smile, "It's a long lane that has no turning." He would make no further comment, but his change of feeling was noticeable. He talked almost gayly with his brother and some of the newspapermen.

The attitude taken by the State yesterday was looked upon as a sign that there would be a long and involved legal fight ahead. The conspiracy trial will probably be heard before Justice Bartow S. Weeks.

SPECIAL COUNSEL NOT NEEDED

Attorney General Says It Is Unfair to Say Jerome Was "Removed."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury explained tonight that in dispensing with the services of former District Attorney William Travers Jerome in the Thaw case he had not been affected by outside influences. He said it was unfair to refer to his action as a "removal."

"Except for the unusual notoriety which has been given this case by the newspapers," Mr. Woodbury said, "it is essentially different from other cases with which the State has to deal through the Attorney General and the District Attorneys. This case will be handled in the usual and orderly manner. There was no bargains made with anybody. There is nothing concealed or covered up in this case. There is no mystery about it. This office is simply carrying out its general policy of taking care of the law business of the State without employing special council, except in cases of rare necessity."

Mr. Woodbury pointed out that Frank K. Cook and Franklin Kennedy, his two deputies assigned to the case, were able trial lawyers, and that Mr. Kennedy was very familiar with the history of the Thaw case.

HELD AS PLAZA HOTEL THIEF

Said to Have Confessed Robbing Room of Diamonds Worth $1,500.

Joseph Bendix was arrested at the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon by Detective Harry E. Mason of the hotel while wandering about an upper floor.

Bendix was recognized as a man arrested two months ago in a room at the Astor and released on a suspended sentence.

Detective Mason says Bendix broke down under his questioning and admitted that on last Saturday he robbed the apartment of A. C. Schwartz, a broker, at the Plaza, and had returned to try his luck again. Bendix said that he found a key in Schwartz's door and carried away diamond studs and other jewelry valued at $1,500, according to Mason.

After Bendix had been locked up in the East Fifty-first Street station the stolen jewelry was found in a pawnshop where the prisoner had said it was.

BARS McKINLEY TRIBUTE.

Pupils Can't Afford to Buy Carnations, Dr. Maxwell Says.

City Supt. Maxwell said yesterday that he would have to refuse the request of Mrs. Edward Standish Robinson of 1 West Eighty-third Street, Manhattan, that he urge Principals of the public schools to have their pupils wear a carnation tomorrow as a tribute to the memory of President McKinley on his birthday.

Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic, literary, and social societies.

Dr. Maxwell said that in this period of general distress he did not deem it advisable to comply with Mrs. Robinson's request, as the sum spent for carnations might better be spent on food for hungry pupils.

ARREST GEN. VILLA'S AIDE.

Wife Is Suing Eduardo Arguelles for a Separation.

Eduardo Arguelles, who was at one time on the staff of Gen. Villa and who is now prominent in Mexican affairs, was arrested yesterday by deputy sheriffs on complaint of his wife Elsa, who is suing him for a separation and who said he was about to leave the country. He was released on $1,000 bail.

In her complaint Mrs. Arguelles said that she was married on May 2, 1901, that her husband abandoned her twice, that she had forgiven him on both occasions, but that now he intended to return to Mexico with the intention of making a long stay. She wants him to provide for her support during his absence and until her suit against him is tried.

VILLISTAS GIVE UP MEXICAN CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

said State in the so-called Government of Carranza and has been stationed at Tampico and only lately he has been reported siding with the Gutierrez faction.

"Attention must be called to the fact that the Gutierrez faction claimed only a few days ago to have the co-operation of Gen. Carrera Torres, which statement seems groundless if we judge by the telegrams received this afternoon at this agency regarding the fight in the vicinity of Victoria.

The State Department was notified from Mazatlan today by Consul Alger that Gen. Juan Dozal had been executed by Villa forces at that place. It is stated that Gen. Dozal was formerly aligned with the Villista cause, but that he was suspected of undue activity in behalf of the Carranza movement.

Advices to the State Department today from Consul General Canada at Vera Cruz, dated 7 o'clock last night, stated that there had been no communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City by telegraph since Sunday at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Officials of the Carranza Government stated their belief that communication would probably not be resumed for several days.

The State Department was advised by Vice Consul Bevan from Tampico in a dispatch sent at 6 o'clock Monday afternoon that the Tampico Custom House had granted to the Huasteca Petroleum Company permission to resume shipments of crude petroleum, although the authorities had not officially raised the embargo against this company.

SAY CARRANZA IS CHECKED.

Mexico City Officials Report Defeats of Column Advancing on Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25, (via El Paso, Jan. 27.)—The Secretary of War has received a telegram from Gen. Portirio Bonilla, who is with his forces at Otumba, saying that the Carranza forces have desisted from advancing on account of defeats suffered in the last few days, and it is not thought that they will risk further combats.

Forces which had gone with Gen. Gutierrez continue to surrender. Gutierrez is at Zacualtipan, State of Hidalgo.

CARRANZA TO USE AEROPLANES

C. F. Niles to Launch His Machine from a Flat Car.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 27.—Aviator C. F. Niles, in a flight over this city today, tested a new bomb-dropping device. He will fly from a flat car with a platform.

Aeroplanes will pursue the Zapatistas from the railways in an effort to dislodge them from the mountains. Aeroplanes will also be used in the active campaign against Villa.

If you have been ill

and can't get your strength back, you need something more than fresh air and rest to put you on your feet again.

For strength and vigor you need

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The February Furniture Sale—"With Initiative"

TO-DAY—FIRST "DAY OF REVIEW"

It is the ADVANTAGEOUSNESS of this February event which will appeal most strongly to the public. It provides, to an extent not previously reached,—

(1) Furniture NEWLY MADE to harmonize with the prevailing good taste of to-day.

(2) At low prices made possible by CONCENTRATING on what we realized would be exactly the furniture most in demand. In other words, we adopted the same principle in *buying* furniture that Mr. Cowan, whose fine furniture is famous not only in America, but the world over, adopted in *making* the exquisite little Martha Washington Work Table, which we shall sell during February at *half* the price for which it was formerly sold.

We have applied this policy all along the line, and you are invited to see its results for yourself. You will find:

$100,000 worth of Library Furniture

Comprising:

Davenports at $67.50 to $95, usually $90 to $120; and *Davenport Tables*, in both of which we have specialized to a remarkable degree.

Library Tables, 148 styles, from $12 to $115, regularly $18 to $175.

252 styles of *Easy Chairs, Rockers and Settees*; 78 styles of *Bookcases*, and 46 styles of *Library Suites*, many luxuriously over stuffed in leather or tapestry.

$100,000 worth of Dining Room Furniture

Comprising:

88 styles of *Dining Room Suites*, from $90 to $1,000, regularly $142.50 to $1,375; with an especially rich showing of Jacobean oak and Colonial mahogany at the more moderate prices.

Also 112 styles of *Sideboards*, 78 styles of *China Closets*, 56 styles of *Dining Tables*, and so on.

Over $150,000 worth of Bedroom Furniture

Comprising:

86 styles of *Bedroom Suites*, from $87.50 to $975, regularly $130 to $1,490, in Sheraton, Chippendale, Colonial, and other period designs, and Modern American styles, in mahogany, white and gray enamel, American walnut, Circassian walnut and oak.

Also 314 styles of *Bureaus*, from $15 upwards; 280 styles of *Chiffoniers*, from $12.50 upwards, and 48 styles of *Toilet Tables*, from $17.50 upwards.

But, besides providing the furniture and setting extremely low prices upon it, we have made it possible for you to SEE it with utmost convenience, by an extraordinarily beautiful and commodious arrangement of our nearly two-acre selling floor.

A picked force of expert furniture salesmen is at your service, to make your visit to the Furniture Sale pleasant and edifying. Welcome! Seventh Floor

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Money Deposited Now In Our Interest Department Will Be Credited With Interest From February 1st
At 4 Per Cent. Per Annum
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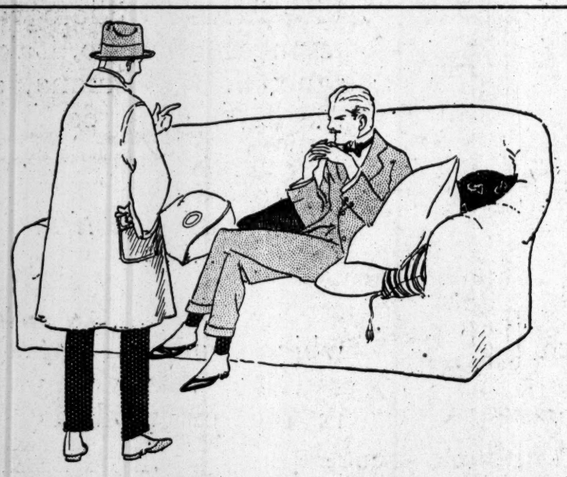

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Men's Chesterfield Overcoats, Fully Silk-lined, with Velvet Collars
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Experts to play the records for you, and help you to choose your favorites.

The list is unusually interesting, including:

Two new Castle Dances, "Le Rouli Rouli" and "Balancello," on one record (17680—10-inch), 75c.
"Milicent" and "Cecile," the two favorite Waltz Hesitations on one record (17682—10-inch), 75c.

New Song Hits, including "The Rose of My Dreams," "When You're Wearing the Ball and Chain," "When the Grown Up Ladies Act Like Babies," and others.

Red Seal Records, among them four new "Carmen" selections sung by Geraldine Farrar, Violin Solos by Mischa Elman and Maud Powell, and others.

Most Complete Stock of Victrolas, from $15 to $250 Eighth Floor

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VICHY
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Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Note the Name
CELESTINS

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Hoarseness

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$3.50 $3.75 $4.00
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Like W. L. Douglas men's shoes, the same high grade leathers and workmanship. They will withstand the hard knocks a live boy gives his shoes, and for honest service have no equal.

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Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only.

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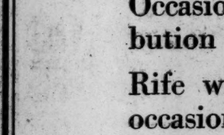

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Binders to hold Picture and Magazine Sections of Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES for six months sent, carriage paid, full cloth, for $1.75; imitation leather, $2.25, and half leather, $2.75. Size 18x2 inches. —Advt.

PILGRIM MEMORIAL FOR LORD ROBERTS

International Societies to Commemorate Field Marshal in England and America.

MAY BE IN TRINITY CHURCH

Famous British Soldier Eulogized at Luncheon Here—Sympathy Sent to Widow.

The Pilgrims of the United States, in co-operation with the British Pilgrims, intend to set up in this country, as well as in England, a memorial to the late Field Marshal Lord Roberts, President and founder of the order.

This announcement was made at the annual meeting and luncheon of the Pilgrims yesterday at the Whitehall Club. It had been suggested that the memorial be a medallion or bust, either at West Point or at the Naval Academy. This plan has been abandoned, and it is probable that the memorial will be placed in Trinity Church.

A distinguished gathering sat about the tables yesterday and discussed the good relations between this country and Great Britain. Joseph H. Choate, the President, introduced the speakers, and among those present were Mayor Mitchel, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. William T. Manning, Hamilton W. Mabie, A. Barton Hepburn, Sir Arthur Herbert, J. Pierpont Morgan, Colgate Hoyt, Commander B. F. Hutchinson, Capt. Halsted Dorey, Capt. Gordon Johnston, Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, William Sloane, John E. McLean, Herbert L. Satterlee, Isaac N. Seligman, R. L. Nosworthy, the British Consul; George F. Kunz, and Lawrence L. Gillespie.

After hearing reports and suspending the rules to allow the election by acclamation of Sir Arthur Herbert toasts to the President and the King were drunk. A silent toast was drunk to Lord Roberts. Mr. Choate eulogized the late Field Marshal as a man who had done more than any other to bring about good feeling between the people of this country and those of Great Britain.

"Lord Roberts," he said, "always exhorted his countrymen to be ready for war. They did not always see the reason, but they do now. We are indebted to him for his warning words. His ideas are being taken up by the people of our own country who believe we should be ready for the sacred duty of self-defense."

Mayor Mitchel spoke in praise of the Pilgrims and of Mr. Choate, whom he called New York's most distinguished citizen.

Dr. Eliot said emphatically in a brief address that American sympathy belongs with the Allies. He added that his writings on the war had brought many letters that ask: "Are you an Englishman?" "Where were you born?" "How much does England pay you?" "What does America owe to England?"

"These questions I have had to answer over and over again," he said, "and so I have had to think about what we owe to England. We owe to England all the early practice of liberty; we owe to England the teachings of John Milton about civil and religious liberty, and we are looking to her now for something only England can give. That is a complete demonstration that national deficiency can be developed to a higher expression under free institutions than it can under autocratic institutions."

Gen. Wood spoke of the death of Lord Roberts and the advice he had given to this country. "If they had listened to his words of yesterday they would have been ready today. This applies to England, but it also applies to America." The General urged the necessity of strengthening the military and naval defenses of the country. "We should now remember the advice," he continued, "and be ready when the morrow comes."

Chauncey M. Depew said he was much struck by the remark of the Mayor that one could keep his devotion and affection for the country from whence he came and still be a good American. He spoke of the activity of "hyphenated Americans," and added:

"At this time, when the newspapers, as one can see every day, and even Congress, are trying in some way to drag us into war, it is well to keep emphasizing the fact that we are Americans and nothing else."

A resolution of sorrow for the death of Lord Roberts and of sympathy for his widow and family was adopted.

The officers of the society were reelected for another year.

HAD $12,500 AMID SQUALOR.

Death of Old Woman Living on Charity Reveals Bank Books.

Surrounded by every evidence of poverty and squalor, Mrs. Anna Bachman, a widow, 76 years old, died yesterday from the infirmities of old age, aggravated by insufficient nutriment, in her two-room apartment on the second floor of the tenement house at 288 First Avenue. After her death Policeman Crossley of the East Twenty-second Street Station found in one of the rooms five savings bank deposit books, showing that the woman had a total of $12,500 to her credit in the banks. The books showed deposits as far back as 1878 and as recently as last July, yet for the last seven years Mrs. Bachman had lived in the First Avenue tenement house on the scanty bounty of those neighbors who felt pity for her supposed penniless condition.

No one ever dreamed that Mrs. Bachman possessed a dollar. She was known to make her clothes from odds and ends of rags, collected with other junk, and to spend most of her time assorting the cast-away articles she picked up from time to time. Different neighbors gave her food now and then, and Mrs. Caroline Nigree, a tenant in the house, regularly supplied her with breakfast. It was Mrs. Nigree who discovered the widow's death when she took breakfast to her yesterday morning. The old woman was sitting lifeless in a chair. There was not a crumb of bread in the house, the kerosene lamp was empty, and there was no fuel for the fire. Policeman Crossley found the bank books hidden in a barrel of junk.

MORGUE MANAGEMENT BAD.

Bronx Grand Jury Reports Method of Identifying Bodies Insufficient.

The Bronx County Grand Jury, which investigated the case of Ferdinand Schlee, 80 years, a civil war veteran, of 385 East 104th Street, who died in Bellevue Hospital after an accident and remained in the Morgue for six days as unidentified, although papers containing his name and address were removed from his clothes at the hospital, returned a presentment to Justice Brady in the Supreme Court in the Bronx yesterday, stating that there are no sufficient means of identifying bodies at the Morgue. It adds:

"We find that most of the civilian employes in Bellevue and the Morgue are working either without pay or for such slight wages as to render the payment practically nil. We find that the city, though owners of a completed Morgue at Twenty-ninth Street and the East River, through red tape and lack of business method, has kept this Morgue idle while using an unsanitary, filthy, badly kept Morgue at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street."

REVIEW FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Plans Making for National Guard to Entertain Grand Army.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, will meet a committee from the Grand Army tomorrow morning to discuss a review and manoeuvres at Van Cortlandt Park on Memorial Day in lieu of the usual street parade. It is desired that the Grand Army and the Spanish war veterans take part.

It has been thought fitting to observe Memorial Day this year, which is the fiftieth anniversary of the termination of the civil war, with a special military feature. The tentative plan is to mobilize at Van Cortlandt Park a tactical division on the morning of Memorial Day. It is proposed to provide the veterans with seats on the east side of Broadway, from which they can review the Guardsmen as they march past, fully equipped as a fighting machine, and then to review the troops in line.

In the afternoon the veterans may witness drills by detachments of all arms of the service, each occupying a part of the parade ground.

RICH WOMEN OPEN A PUBLIC KITCHEN

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., and Others Sell Cooked Food to Poor.

FOUR CENTS FOR ONE MEAL

Plan Will Give Factory Mothers an Opportunity to Rest After Day of Labor.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in co-operation with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, have established a public kitchen for the sale at cost of freshly cooked food to be taken home for family use, and have agreed to finance the experiment for a year. This work becomes an activity of the Department of Social Welfare of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and will have the co-operation of the School Lunch Committee and Bureau of Food Supply.

The People's Kitchen will be opened at the southeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue. That district was chosen because of the large population of longshoremen and laborers, many of whom were thrown out of employment when oceanic shipping stopped.

In making the announcement Mrs. Burden said:

"The committee made an investigation to determine the need for a store where people with limited incomes, for whom it is impractical to prepare food at home, may purchase for 2, 3, and 5 cents portions of simple and nourishing soup, stews, vegetables, meats, desserts, &c. Investigators have canvassed 277 families, comprising 1,182 persons. Fifty-six housewives with families aggregating 240 persons were found to be working outside. Unable thus to administer adequately to the needs of the household, they subsist on cold foods of doubtful value, the cost of which is very high. Often after a day of hard work in the factory mothers come home to cook.

"The advent of the People's Kitchen will enable these housewives to purchase freshly cooked foods to be taken home for family use. Soups at 2 cents a portion, stews at 4 cents; dinner and supper dishes consisting of meat and vegetables, at 5 cents a portion, with menus changed daily, is the plan on which the kitchen will be operated.

"The basic principle of the People's Kitchen is to organize what should ultimately become a self-supporting place where, through the preparation of food in large quantities and on a scientific basis, people with small incomes may take advantage of the economies effected through large purchasing and preparation.

"This is a serious attempt to provide the most wholesome food in generous quantities at cost to self-respecting housewives who are having a difficult time to procure adequate food for themselves and their families. Out of the 277 families visited, 136 families with an aggregate of nearly 800 persons have already indicate their desire and intention to patronize such a place.

"One of the features of the ePople's Kitchen will be its delivery service of cooked food to the sick people of the district. Our investigation disclosed many sick housewives who were unable to prepare food for themselves and their families. It was found that they frequently depend on good neighbors, many of whom were themselves overworked. To meet this situation the committee proposes to send meals to the homes of those unable to come to the kitchen, for which an extra charge of 2 cents per meal will be made.

An early breakfast, to be eaten at the kitchen, will be served to the workers on the early shifts. The service will permit many tired mothers to get a little longer rest where now they get up before daylight to prepare breakfast for men who must be at work at 5, 6, or 7 o'clock. A breakfast of cereal, coffee or cakes, and rolls will cost 4 cents.

The Committee on Public Kitchens, besides Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., consists of Miss Charlotte Barnes, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Miss Marion Hollins, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Ruth Twombly, and Mrs. James Watson Webb. The headquarters of the committee are at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

LUCK FOR MORGAN PROTEGE.

$400 Comes to Widow Cared for in White Cross Home.

When the White Cross Committee opened a home for penniless women ten days ago at 18 West Fifty-first Street, one of the first applicants for temporary shelter was the widow of a Stock Exchange broker who had been directed to the place by Miss Anne Morgan. Yesterday an attorney, who had been looking for the widow for several weeks, traced her through information given by Miss Morgan, and presented her with a check for $400, the proceeds of property in which she had a claim, though she had ceased to consider her claim of value. After the widow had cashed her check she departed to give her room to some other needy one.

The White Cross Committee was organized from members of the American Club, which had as its chief object the creating of social and trade relations with organizations in the South American republics. Charles D. Stokney is Treasurer and Francklyn Lawrence Chairman of the committee. They and others associated with them obtained the use of the house at 18 West Fifty-first Street, which was the former home of Pembroke Jones. Here it is hoped to care for forty needy women at a time until they can help themselves.

"We have appealed to some of the wealthy residents of the neighborhood to help us with anything that they can give to help furnish the place, but we have received no response as yet," said Mr. Lawrence.

A man from the Salvation Army was chef at the home last night, assisted by his wife. Among the women in the home is an actress and her young daughter. The committee has the house rent free to May. They do not believe the charity will be necessary as a permanent thing.

ENLIST MECHANICS IN GUARD

Coast Defense Corps Wants Men Who Have Trades.

Lorillard Spencer, First Lieutenant commanding the Thirty-fourth Company of the Coast Defense Corps, N. G. N. Y., working with other officers in an effort to bring the militia manning the coast defenses up to full strength, is making an effort to enlist steamfitters, chauffeurs, electricians, and others who already have mechanical knowledge which they can use to advantage in the handling of big guns and mortars.

He sent out his first letter asking to help in recruiting to the proprietors and Superintendents of most of the large hotels in this city. The day after his first letters were mailed two mechanics from the Holland House enlisted. In the letter Lieut. Spencer wrote:

"So much has been printed in the newspapers regarding the shortage of trained men that I only need to state that the regular garrisons of our forts are sufficient to man about one-third of the guns and mortars. From a militia point of view the service of the Coast Artillery is ideal, for it teaches the men to handle the guns and mortars that protect their own homes, and which would be worse than useless if left to untrained men to fire. Many employers have told me that it has improved the efficiency of their employes to have them spend two hours a week under military discipline."

LORD NEW POLICE DEPUTY.

Commissioner Fills Rubin's Place and Assigns Duties.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday announced the appointment of Frank A. Lord to be Second Deputy Commissioner to succeed J. Robert Rubin, who resigned last August.

Mr. Lord was born in Winnebago, Minn., and was graduated from Yale Law School in 1900. He was an assistant District Attorney under Jerome from 1902 to 1906, and until his appointment yesterday was Complaint Clerk at Police Headquarters.

Commissioner Woods assigned Mr. Lord to take charge of policing The Bronx and of the Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond Detective Bureaus.

First Deputy Leon G. Godley was assigned to policing Brooklyn and Queens and to control the Detective Bureaus of those boroughs.

Third Deputy Lawrence B. Dunham is to have charge of policing Manhattan, and Fourth Deputy Edgar V. O'Daniel will attend to the policing of Richmond.

Commissioner Woods said these assignments would not interfere with the work of the Chief Inspector's office, also that he was working on a plan to remove the red tape surrounding transfers.

CRAZED SAILOR A PROBLEM.

Belgian to be Deported, but Officials Can't Decide Whither.

John Joseph Bordui, a Belgian sailor who was on the Lamport & Holt liner Van Dyck, which was captured and sunk in Southern waters by the German cruiser Karlsruhe on Oct. 26, was so wrought up over the capture that he lost his mind. With other survivors he was landed at Para.

The Lamport & Holt Line had them brought to New York on the Booth liner Stephen. On the arrival of the Stephen here Bordui was turned over to the immigration officials and taken to Ellis Island. That was on Nov. 27, and since that time he has remained there, a guest of the Lamport & Holt Line at $1.50 a day.

Recently the Government decided to deport Bordui. Where to send him is the question. The Belgian Consul is unable to ship him back to his native land. As he signed with the Lamport & Holt Line here its moral obligation to support him ended on his return to this port. The law directs that an undesirable shall be returned to the port of embarkation on a vessel of the line that brought him. That port is Para, and the officials there do not want Bordui, for it is contended that his arrival there was only an incident in his voyage to New York.

J. B. Regan Going to Europe.

James B. Regan, proprietor of the Knickerbocker, is to leave New York on the Lusitania on Saturday, and expects to be gone a month. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Regan, and his errand is business in Paris and London. It is likely that Mr. and Mrs. Regan will make a hurried trip to Copenhagen to visit their daughter, whose husband is connected with the British Consulate there.

GORER OF LONDON
now holding an Exhibition of Important Examples of
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN
in which is featured the collection formed by the late
HENRY SAMPSON, Esq.
comprised of rare Monochromes and soft paste Blue and White.
In the Galleries of the American representatives
DREICER & Co.
Jewels
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Semi-Annual Shoe Sale

20% Discount

Choicest materials and capable handwork produce the distinctiveness that makes our footwear exclusive. Sales twice a year in our own shop. Our shoes are not obtainable anywhere else.

Button and Lace Boots for Men and Women.

FRANK BROTHERS

Fifth Avenue Boot Shop, Fifth Avenue, Between 26th and 27th Sts.

No mail orders filled at discount prices

"A Sale such as may never occur again"

Sale of GORHAM Sterling Silverware

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Occasioned by a re-adjustment of our distribution centres.

Rife with suggestion for every conceivable occasion for giving to others.

Ranges the whole realms of utility and of beauty in silverware.

Rich in the things you need for your personal gratification and use.

A collection in brief, replete with the silver of sentiment and of service.

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Also at 15-17-19 Maiden Lane—*Main Floor*

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By Direction of

Thomas Williams and Henry K. S. Williams, Trustees

On the Evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, February 3rd and 4th, at 8:15 o'Clock, in the

Grand Ball Room of the Plaza

(Admission by card to be had free of the Managers)

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WITH TEXT BY DANA H. CARROLL, LIMITED EDITION, WILL BE MAILED, POSTPAID, AT $1.25.

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The Private Collection of

Beautiful Old Chinese Porcelains

Japanese Lacquers, Bronzes and other Metal Work, Enamels, Etchings, Engravings, Water Colors, Oriental Rugs and A NUMBER OF FINE CABINETS

Collected by the well-known connoisseur, the late

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At The American Art Galleries

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The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

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ON ALL NEWS STANDS

This Week's Number of

The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

The Most Striking and Beautiful Picture Magazine in America

FEATURING

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Before the Earthquake

Five Pages of Photographs of the Valley of the Sangro, Lake Fucino, Avezzano, Sora, Sulmona, and Celano, exquisitely rendered into Rotogravure.

A Beautiful View of

"The Lost Water"

which is supposed by scientists to be the cause of this and other earthquakes in this extraordinary region of Italy.

The War at Close Quarters

This number shows the latest photographs of the war from the Carpathians, South Africa, France, England, East Prussia, Persia, Servia, and Poland. The portraits include the commanders of the six new British armies, Emir Ali Pasha, the Vice President of the Turkish Parliament, and Freiherr von Wagenheim, who negotiated the German-Turkish alliance. There are striking full-page pictures of Gen. de Castelman and little Prince Alexander Ferdinand of Prussia.

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A knowledge of the proper economies connected with operating buildings.

A renting force capable of securing tenants, and

A fixed purpose to render the best possible service to owner and tenant alike—to keep the property up, and to introduce all the economies in operation which our 46 years' experience makes plain to us

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas

America's Greatest Resort the Year Around. Where Hope Is Renewed, Disease and Pain Washed Away and Joyous Health Restored.

For beauty of surroundings, splendid climate the year around, recreations, social features, and, above all, health, Hot Springs, Arkansas, undoubtedly surpasses all other resorts in America. Nearly every one who spends even a few days in Hot Springs falls in love with the place and returns year after year.

The world-famous baths, radio active to a marked degree, offer almost sure relief for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Malaria, Locomotor Ataxia (earlier stages), Bright's Disease (when not too far advanced), Liver and Bladder troubles, Catarrhal troubles, Women's diseases, Skin and Blood diseases, and other troubles of a nature kindred to these above mentioned.

From the dawn of American history—and dating back hundreds of years in Indian lore—Hot Springs has been noted for its healing waters, and the U. S. Government as early as 1832 recognized the wonderful powers of these waters and set these springs aside—making of it the First National Park Reserve.

The fact that "Uncle Sam" is in control is sufficient insurance against exorbitant charges, and visitors or tourists come to Hot Springs feeling every confidence that their welfare will be jealously guarded.

The Army and Navy Hospital, located here, reports 90% of its patients as being returned to duty. This is a fair indication of the certainty of relief or cure that sufferers may expect.

Fine 18-hole golf course, on which Winter tournaments are conducted. Base ball training parks, horse-back parties, and out-door sports of all kinds. Come to Hot Springs, America's playground and the World's Sanitarium. Write for information, handsomely illustrated souvenir booklets, Government reports and other interesting and valuable matter.

Cut out the coupon and mail it today.

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Please send, without cost or obligation on my part, full information and U. S. Government reports and recommendations regarding Hot Springs, Arkansas, Hotels, Baths, Prices, etc.

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'TWILIGHT SLEEP' SUCCEEDS FOR MEN

Employed in Chicago with Complete Success for Two Operations.

DOCTORS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Effects of Treatment on Mothers and Children Discussed at Clinical Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—"Twilight sleep" was hailed as a boon to womanhood at the night session this evening of the clinical congress of the Chicago Medical Society. It has proved an equal boon to men undergoing operations in two notable cases in this city within the last twenty-four hours.

In one case a piece of his shin bone was grafted today in the skull of George Weyer of St. Louis. The operation was performed at the German-American Hospital here by Dr. H. J. Haiselden.

"A large area of the cranium had to be removed and replaced, and there is every chance that the bone will knit and the new skull will be as good as the old one," said Dr. Haiselden. "The operation is the first of its kind in Chicago, so far as I have been able to learn. The shin bone has been grafted into various parts of the body with much success, but never to my knowledge has it been called upon to take the place of bone in the skull."

The Rev. John Albert Johnson, pastor of the American Reformed Church of Norwood Park, also underwent an operation while plunged in "twilight sleep." The operation was performed at the Sheridan Park Hospital by Dr. Charles H. Parkes. It was for appendicitis and other troubles.

Three hypodermic injections of the anaesthetic were administered at intervals of an hour, and the patient was placed upon the operating table. When he was returned to his room he became conscious long enough to assure Dr. Parkes and the nurses that he had felt no pain and he was not uncomfortable. Late in the afternoon he woke again. After asking the time of day, he said he felt all right, and had experienced no feeling of sickness. Tonight he was reported as making a rapid recovery.

At the session of the Clinical Congress tonight when "twilight sleep" was discussed, the speakers included Dr. Kurt E. Schloessingk of Freiburg, where the administering of scopolamin-morphine for the alleviation of labor pains originated; Dr. John Osborn Polak of Brooklyn, and Dr W. Francis Wakefield of San Francisco.

"The purpose of this anasthesia," said Dr. Schloessingk, "is to place the patient in a condition where she will be but sanely conscious. The condition is like that of a person awakened from a sound sleep and asked questions. She is able to answer, but immediately afterward cannot remember the question or answer.

"The anaesthic is best produced in a darkened room where there is quiet. A sudden awakening may leave a mental impression which will enable the patient to reconstruct the entire procedure of childbirth. If this is done the entire purpose of the anaesthetic is lost."

"The drug has a wide field of usefulness," said Dr. Polak, "and can be used without detriment to mother or child in properly selected cases. The environment and the type of the woman who is to be the subject of the treatment has much to do with its failure or success. The best subject is a high strung woman."

Dr. Wakefield declared that the memory tests advocated by Dr. Schloessingk to determine the progress of the patient under the drug were needless. A careful observation was sufficient.

Opposition to the use of scopolamine-morphine was expressed by a few physicians.

"I feel constrained to express an opposition to the broadening of the practice," said Dr. J. B. DeLee. "The drugs used in the twilight sleep carry an inherent danger. In specially equipped hospitals and with specially trained nurses the fatalities may be reduced. In the home I do not believe that the method should be employed."

Dr. Charles S. Bacon also declared that the drugs employed in the twilight sleep were dangerous and that the greatest care should be taken in their use.

18 HURT IN COLLISION.

Croton Local on New York Central Rams a Standing Train.

Eighteen persons were hurt when the Croton Local, a five-car steel electric train on the New York Central, rolled into the Grand Central Terminal yesterday morning at 8:35 o'clock and hit the rear end of a train that was stationary. News of the accident did not become public until late in the afternoon, notwithstanding the New York Central officials spent the day investigating the cause of the collision.

One of the victims was Albert Wyeth, an employe of the Board of Education, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, who was coming to work from his home at East View, N. Y.

The Croton Local was due at the station at 8:39 o'clock. According to Miles Bronson, terminal manager, the accident occurred at Forty-eighth Street, within the terminal limits. He explained that the train was running between five and six miles an hour on a caution signal. It was operated by multiple unit control as the Subway trains are and not drawn by an electric locomotive.

The train was entering the station on Track J of the lower level. On the same track was standing another electric train, described by Mr. Bronson as a "switch pull of empty cars"—that is, an electric train with the power shut off, which was being pulled out of its slip in the lower level by a switch engine.

The exact cause of the collision was not determined by the New York Central authorities, who made an exhaustive investigation, but Mr. Bronson announced that they had found the train equipment in perfect order, as well as the operating equipment of the station. He also said the proper signals had been given.

The damage to the equipment, according to Mr. Bronson, was only slight, principally consisting of broken window panes. He added:

"A few people, I think about eighteen, were injured very slightly. Their injuries were cuts caused by falling glass and scratches and bruises received when they were thrown to their feet. Unfortunately many of the passengers were standing in the aisles, as passengers on all arriving trains are cautioned not to do. If they had remained in their seats until the train stopped there would have been fewer persons hurt."

The Croton Local was blocked at the place of the collision for forty-eight minutes. Finally it was pulled out of Track J and switched to the upper level. Five other trains were delayed by the accident from three to five minutes.

The more painfully injured passengers were met by porters, with wheel chairs and station officials who assisted them to the medical offices maintained by the New York Central. Their injuries were dressed by Drs. Gillespie and McLeod, New York Central physicians, who were able to attend to all without calling for ambulances.

SUFFRAGISTS GIVE WAY.

Want Legislature to Pass Amendmen and Plan Demonstration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, a leader in the woman suffrage movement, visited the Capitol today for a talk with the legislative leaders. She said that the suffragists had withdrawn the objection they had expressed earlier to the passage by the Legislature of the Constitutional amendment giving women the ballot.

Mrs. Blatch came to ask the legislative leaders to arrange for the passage of the Constitutional amendment in both houses on the same day, as the suffragists desire to visit the Capitol in force at that time to celebrate their triumph after a propaganda of more than sixty years.

UNIONS DEMAND STATE SUBSIDY

Labor Meeting Declares It Their Right for Aiding the Unemployed.

CALLS FOR MORE CITY WORK

Threatens to Cut the Mayor's Committee and Denounces Chairman Gary.

Two hundred delegates from American Federation labor unions passed resolutions denouncing ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, at a meeting in Beethoven Hall in East Fifth Street last night. Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the federation, presided.

The resolutions threatened that fifteen representatives of labor on the Mayor's committee would resign unless a certain programme adopted at the meeting should be accepted by Judge Gary and the Mayor's committee.

The meeting was stormy throughout. Speakers denounced Controller Prendergast for saying unemployment was not the city's problem, and many delegates demanded "a mighty labor demonstration at the doors of the City Hall." A motion for such a demonstration was lost by a narrow vote.

A proposal from Brooklyn that the labor members of the Mayor's committee demand bonds "up to the debt limit of the city" to start municipal shops was voted down.

J. W. Sullivan, Secretary of the meeting, brought in from a sub-committee a set of demands upon the Mayor's committee on behalf of organized labor. They included these:

That the State subsidize the unions in recognition of their work in giving relief to great numbers of persons out of work—a task properly falling upon society as a whole.

That the Government be asked to stop the freeing here of the crews of interned ships, as those crews go into active competition in all branches of labor with those still holding their jobs.

That the city forthwith finance all contracts that have been approved and start delayed work on school buildings and other improvements.

That city departments cease contracting for goods such as iron moldings, of which it is charged hundreds of tons are brought here from Western points, while New York foundries are forced to close down.

That opposition to free public markets be abandoned on the part of the municipal authorities, on account of the power of the markets to force fair prices over the whole city.

When the mass meeting adjourned it was to a date to be fixed by Chairman Frayne "as soon as he might be able to ascertain the attitude of the Mayor's Committee toward the demands of organized labor."

James B. Holland, a member of the Mayor's Committee, when assailed from the floor for continuing on the committee, shouted back, "Oh, you know me. I went on there to see what they'd do. I'd see some members of that committee—well, you know where if I had my way. I predicted to Bruere that they'd do nothing and they haven't done anything."

Reviews Knights of Columbus.

Gov. Whitman, Cardinal Farley, Mayor Mitchel, Collector Dudley Field Malone, Justice Victor J. Dowling, and Frank Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee, reviewed the grand parade opening the Knights of Columbus annual charity ball at Madison Square Garden last night. Gov. Whitman made a brief and the only address when he presented to a company of boy soldiers from the Clason Point Military Academy a flag, the gift of the Knights of Columbus.

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Today, Friday and Saturday

CONTINUANCE OF MEN'S SHIRT SALE

Offering Strictly High Class Shirts for present and spring wear

At Prices Fully ⅓ Less Than Usual

The assortment ranges from the finest pure silk crepe dress shirts to soft flannel for sport or business. All are made from fabrics of superior quality and perfectly finished.

Arranged in the following groups for convenient selection:

	Regularly each	NOW each	NOW 3 shirts	NOW 6 shirts
MERCERIZED SHIRTS—Advance spring styles; finished with soft cuffs	1.65	95c	2.70	5.10
WOVEN MADRAS SHIRTS in plain and novelty stripes; soft cuffs	1.50	95c	2.70	5.10
FINE PERCALE SHIRTS—Neat and fancy effects; semi-bosom; starched cuffs	1.50	95c	2.70	5.10
FANCY PLEATED SHIRTS—Neat and novelty stripes on white grounds; laundered cuffs	1.50	95c	2.70	5.10
CREPE TAFFETA FLANNEL—Exceptionally fine quality and desirable colorings; linen neckbands	2.50	1.45	4.10	7.80
FLANNEL SPORT SHIRTS—Collars attached	2.50	1.45	4.10	7.80
SILK MIXED SOFT PLEATED SHIRTS in white and cream	2.75	1.45	4.10	7.80
WOVEN MADRAS SHIRTS—Pleated and plain; various smart colors; laundered cuffs	2.50	1.45	4.10	7.80
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Plain white bodies with colored accordion fronts; French pique cuffs	2.95	1.45	4.10	7.80
BEST SILK AND LISLE MIXED SHIRTS with fancy colored stripes	2.75	1.45	4.10	7.80
DRESS SHIRTS—Plain linen and tucked bosoms	3.00	1.45	4.10	7.80
HEAVY RICH SATEEN SHIRTS in white, gold, lavender and pink; tucked and plain	2.75	1.95	5.55	9.55
NEWEST PLEATED NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Fine custom shirtings of crepe weave, satin stripe	3.50	2.75	7.85	14.85
FINEST FANCY SILK SHIRTS—White grounds; Jacquard effects and stripes	5.50	3.95	11.25	21.35
CREPE DE CHINE SHIRTS—Black and colored pencil stripes on white grounds	6.50	3.95	11.25	21.35
HEAVY SILK CREPE DRESS SHIRTS—Also for Tuxedo wear; self and black embroidered effects	10.00	6.50	18.50	35.00

CONTINUATION OF UNDERWEAR EVENT

For Women and Children

Offering the following exceptional values in heavy, medium and light weight garments from our own superior wholesale stock

At Price Savings About ⅓ Below Regular

	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
Underwear for Women				
VESTS—Lisle thread, Swiss ribbed, light weight; crochet or plain top. Sizes 4, 5, 6	35c	23c	65c	1.25
VESTS—Lisle thread, Swiss ribbed, light weight; extra fine. Regular and extra sizes	50c	33c	95c	1.85
VESTS—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight, high neck. Sizes 4, 5, 6. Tights to match	65c	45c	1.30	2.55
UNION SUITS—Fine mercerized gauze; extra fine; low neck. Sizes 4, 5, 6	90c	55c	1.60	3.10
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed lisle; light weight; low neck. Sizes 4, 5, 6	75c	45c	1.30	2.55
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed cotton; light weight; low neck. Sizes 4, 5, 6	50c	33c	95c	1.85
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light winter weight; low neck; knee length; regular and extra sizes	75c	50c	1.45	2.85
UNION SUITS—Soft cotton, winter weight; all shapes. Sizes 4, 5, 6	1.25	95c	2.80	5.50
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed merino, winter weight; all shapes. Sizes 4, 5, 6	1.75	1.35	3.90	7.70
Underwear for Children				
VESTS AND PANTALETTES—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight	65c	45c	1.30	2.50
UNION SUITS—Extra fine; merino or soft cotton; winter weight. Sizes 3 to 6 years	1.25	95c	2.80	5.50
Sizes 7 to 14 years	1.50	1.25	3.60	7.10

Broadway & 19th Street

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"Meet me at the Fountain"

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 J.H. GREEN STAMPS *With Purchase of $1 or More* *PRESENT COUPON* FREE TO-DAY

MAIN BUILDING

Clearance Sale of **Boys' Overcoats**

Overcoats Formerly to $3 *Tomorrow at* $1.50

Button-to-neck and Balmacaans of FANCY MIXED TWEEDS in popular effects; sizes 2½ to 10 years. This special for "little fellows" only.

$4 to $5 Balmacaans and Long Convertible Collar Overcoats *Tomorrow at* $2.50

$7.50 Long Convertible Shawl Collar and Balmacaan Overcoats *Tomorrow at* $3.50

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It is Good for 50 (FIFTY) J.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Today (Thursday) Only (Jan. 28).

☞ These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO

N. Y. Times—1-28-15.

13

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Sale of 1498 "Sanford" Rugs

At Sensationally Low Prices, Beginning this Morning

A remarkable purchase of the surplus stocks of beautiful and serviceable rugs produced by S. Sanford & Sons.

The name "Sanford" on a rug is the mark of quality—it is a make that has been famous for a longer period than most men have lived.

Here you may choose from this season's finest AXMINSTERS, VELVETS AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS at UNHEARD-OF PRICES.

This well-known firm sold us its accumulations of rugs which, under its rigid inspection, show faults that make them fall short of the Sanford standard.

The defects are trifling—never anything to impair the usefulness of the rug, and, in most cases, imperceptible to the eye.

WE HAVE NEVER OFFERED ANYTHING BETTER IN RUG BARGAINS than in this mill clearance sale, which begins today. The assortments include:

Beauvais Seamless Axminster Rugs.

These exquisite rugs are principally in Oriental, self-tone and floral effects. Beauties, every one of them.

Size 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.—regularly $8.50; sale price $4.75
Size 6 ft. x 9 ft.—regularly $15.50; sale price $9.25
Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft.—regularly $19.50; sale price $12.25
Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.—regularly $25.50; sale price $16.25
Size 9 ft. x 9 ft.—regularly $25.50; sale price $16.25
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.—regularly $29.50; sale price $17.50
Size 9 ft. x 15 ft.—regularly $36.50; sale price $23.50

Cashmere Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs.

Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.—regularly $29.50; sale price $17.50

Teheran Seamless Velvet Rugs.

Size 6 ft. x 9 ft.—regularly $12.50; sale price $6.50
Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.—regularly $19.50; sale price $11.75
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.—regularly $22.50; sale price $13.25

Triple X Seamless Tapestry Rugs.

Size 6 ft. x 9 ft.—regularly $8.50; sale price $4.85
Size 9 ft. x 9 ft.—regularly $14.50; sale price $8.25
Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.—regularly $14.50; sale price $8.25
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.—regularly $17.50; sale price $10.25

MAIN BUILDING

Final Clean-Up Sale of **"Frisbie" Shirts**

Grades and Patterns Priced in Exclusive Men's Furnishing Goods Stores Up to $2 Each

Your Choice Today At **69c**

Frisbie Shirts *Distinctively Tailored*

By actual count 7,800 of these high-class and stylish shirts—which remain from our recent purchase of the entire stocks of Frisbie, Coon & Co., who have gone out of business.

The first days of this sale were enormous—the distribution was the biggest New York has ever seen or is likely to see for some time to come.

Everybody who attended bought liberally—and all got many times their money's worth.

THE 7,800 "FRISBIE" SHIRTS WHICH REMAIN ARE NOW OFFERED AT 69c.

Half of this quantity of shirts are still in the original boxes, and will be shown for the first time today.

Duplicates of hundreds of these shirts are shown today in exclusive Haberdasher Shops and are priced up to $2 each.

Practically every kind of shirt any man could wish for is included.

Pleated and Plain Bosoms—Soft or Laundered Cuffs—Endless Variety of Good Patterns

The materials include—

Very Finest Woven Madras Cloths, Percales, Silk Mixed Shirtings, Silk Striped Madras Cloths

All sizes from 13½ to 17. THE "FRISBIE" GUARANTEE GOES WITH EACH SHIRT.

Frisbie Shirts *Distinctively Tailored*

Are Guaranteed to Fit, Wear and Satisfy You.

No materials go into Frisbie Shirts that have not been tested by our chemist, and we guarantee all colors to be fast.

If you are not satisfied, we will make good, either through your dealer or at the home of Frisbie Shirts, Troy, N. Y.

FRISBIE, COON & CO.

MAIN BUILDING

$15 & $18 **Suits for "Big" Men $10**

On Sale Today at

Big Bargains for Big Men—that's the story in a nutshell—for the sizes in this sale are from 39 to 54 chest measure.

This is an unusual opportunity—and one for men who, as a rule, do not share in sales of ready-to-wear clothes.

In going over our stocks in the Men's Store we have selected hundreds of handsome and stylish suits in large sizes only, and these will be hustled out today at a "ten-spot."

In making the special price we have totally disregarded original cost or former selling price.

These suits come in PLAIN BLUES, BLACKS, GRAYS and NEAT MIXTURES.

$3.50 to $5 **Trousers $2.50**

For "Big" Men, On Sale Today at

Every waist-measure up to 58.

Splendidly made trousers of CASSIMERES, WORSTEDS, PLAIN BLUES, BLACKS and MIXTURES. Handsome patterns for business and dress wear.

It will be a long, long time before big men have another opportunity just like this one.

TODAY IS THE DAY!

Men's $2 to $3 Derbies & Soft Hats $1.35

Today at

A clearance, in which men and youths have a very unusual opportunity to pick up some rare bargains in good looking, stylish headwear.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Sale of 15-Piece **Cereal Sets**

Complete with Hardwood Rack $3.45

Elsewhere the price would be from $4 to $5.25, with $1 additional for the rack. We give the entire set complete with the rack for $3.45.

Sets consist of:—

6 Cereal Jars
6 Spice Jars
1 Oil Bottle
1 Vinegar Bottle
1 Salt Box

Complete with hardwood rack.

The pieces are of high-grade porcelain, handsomely decorated.

Liquid Veneer Polish Mops—complete with $1 bottle of Liquid Veneer..... 89c

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Bathroom Fixtures—choice at..... 45c

The famous "Sternau" make; the real values are twice what we ask. All most wanted articles, including TOWEL BARS, SOAP and SPONGE HOLDERS, GLASS SHELVES, TOILET PAPER HOLDERS, BATH SEATS, ETC.

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$1.65 Solid Oak Chairs..... $1.25
$26.50 Two Inch Square Post Brass Beds..... $19.50
$22 Quartered Oak Planked Top Tables..... $16

Our Furniture Department, which covers two floors in our Annex Building, contains specials in every section during this sale, and we can only list a few of the items daily.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1915.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

From their inmost heart the nations of the world would have congratulated the German Emperor upon his birthday yesterday had he been able to say "I kept the peace of Europe." If in the closing days of July, when the world was darkened by the shadow of the coming war, instead of giving to Austria "an entirely free hand," instead of assuring her that Germany most heartily agreed with her view and could not deny her its support, if instead of instructing "our representatives abroad in that sense," WILLIAM II. had said to Austria, "Thou shalt not," how very different would have been the messages of good will addressed to him yesterday! If he had said, "for forty-four years, "undisturbed by the calamity of war, "my empire has cultivated the arts "of peace, and I will not permit you, "because of your unworthy quarrels "or your designing ambitions, to del"uge Germany and all Europe with "blood," he would yesterday have been the most honored of men, we may well say the happiest.

Is it possible to imagine a more joyless birthday? A million of his subjects have been slain or maimed. Another million in the neighboring lands have laid down their lives or are suffering from grievous wounds. The substance and the savings of Europe have been wasted, the ravages of war have left in many countries scars that half a century will not efface, and in his own empire want and privation are advancing with so sure a step that already the Government has taken within its own control the food supplies of the people. And for these immeasurable calamities the world puts the blame and the responsibility upon the man who yesterday celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday.

He could have made war impossible; he made it inevitable. For many years it had been his pride to be considered a man of peace. He broke with that tradition. If he had stood inflexibly against war there would have been no war, and then by the acclamation of the world he would have received the Nobel prize. That would have been the least of his rewards, for in the messages of good will sent to him yesterday he would have heard "the thanks of millions yet to be." He renounced the greatest opportunity that ever came to man to serve his fellow men. Because of the dreadful choice he made last July, because of his awful mistake in plunging his empire into a war where victory is beyond hope, defeat the only possible end, his birthday was celebrated in renewed and desperate attacks upon the enemy. Human slaughter is not a happy observance of an anniversary, it is the most hideous and dreadful way. Yet by a reversal of the custom in such observances, what a birthday present he might have made to the world, the gift of peace. To the receiver of the gift it would have been no less blessed now than later, to the giver infinitely less costly.

"GREAT FOUNDATIONS."

The Federal Industrial Relations Commission is making inquiry into the so-called great foundations. Is the United States to be congratulated, or pitied, because its rich men somehow feel disposed or constrained to dedicate part of their fortunes to educational or philanthropic work, and part of their time, energy, and experience to the unpaid direction of this work?

The Federal inquirers appear to proceed on the assumption that the State should initiate and control educational and philanthropic organizations. Yet democratic development in this nation points the other way. Higher education was started and has received its main impulse, not from the State, but from private individuals and organizations, religious and others. Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, the University of Chicago, Leland Stanford, and scores of other institutions which have done most and best in higher education are the work of private benefactors.

These institutions have been responsive to genuine public interest. They compare favorably with the most liberally managed State institutions; indeed, they have been governed with a freedom from partisan and political bias that would not have obtained had they been governmentally controlled. True, the State universities of the Middle West have shown wonderful development, and some of them have risen to high rank. But in them private initiative led the way, and they are not now wholly protected from political stress and strain.

What advantage can this commission gain for the country should it, by word or deed, check the tendency of the rich to devote their means to higher education on the terms that have hitherto obtained? Or to the endowment of scientific research? American scientists are envied in Europe because they need not rely altogether on governmental doles in competition with the army, navy, and public service generally. None of the European nations can duplicate the Carnegie Institution at Washington, the Rockefeller Institute in New York, Johns Hopkins, or any other of half a dozen American institutions for scientific research that might be mentioned. The Lister Institute in London must devote itself largely to routine work, that uses up the energies of its staff, in order to get the relatively meagre funds which it affords for scientific research. Prof. EHRLICH of Frankfort has practically to run a factory for the manufacture and sale of the drugs he has discovered and invented in order to get the means to carry on his work for suffering humanity. The final steps which led to the discovery by EHRLICH of Salvarsan were made possible only by a gift of money by an American philanthropist.

Is it a wise policy to deter men from giving? Ought not every honorable effort be made to incite them to give?

A SPOILSPROOF COMMISSION.

It has been said of the strawberry that doubtless the Lord might have made better fruit, but doubtless he never did. Of the new State Civil Service Commission it may be said that possibly Gov. WHITMAN could have found three men more fit, but certainly it would have been difficult, and with equal certainty it can be said that no Governor ever did appoint a better commission.

For one thing, the new Commissioners fully understand the merit system, they are in entire sympathy with the principles of the law, and they have had experience of its working. Mr. SAMUEL H. ORDWAY has been an efficient working member of the Civil Service Reform Association. Mr. WILLIAM GORHAM RICE was a United States Civil Service Commissioner appointed by President CLEVELAND—there could be no higher testimony to his fitness. Mr. WILLARD MCKINSTRY was appointed to the State Civil Service Commission by Gov. FLOWER. If the spoilsmongers have not already been sufficiently discouraged by Gov. WHITMAN'S announcement of the principles which would be adopted and followed by his Administration in respect to appointments, their last hope will be extinguished by the choice he has made of these men for Commissioners.

We have had experience of civil service reform and the merit system for a generation in the State and nation. But the spoils system never dies, it is impossible to kill it. It is always raising its head; it raised its head pretty high and in a menacing way in the commission which these new appointees replace. There is always danger when the Commissioners are indifferent, there is actual backsliding and mischief when they are disloyal. The Governor's new commission is altogether loyal to the principle and to the law. It will have no tenderness for attempted transgressions in the interest of any politician or of either party. Gov. WHITMAN is to be congratulated upon having named a spoilsproof commission.

MRS. BLATCH'S REVELATION.

Dixmude was aflame, Lille had been retaken, the Belgians had cut the dikes and the Germans were drowning in the Yser, bayonet charges by the dozen were being made around Ypres. At this critical moment Sir DOUGLAS HAIG was appalled to see the Commander in Chief falter and turn pale. "For "Heaven's sake, General, do not fail us "now!" he whispered, glancing covertly around to see if the Field Marshal's trepidation had been observed by any but himself. But Sir JOHN FRENCH hardly heard him. "I have failed in my duty," he cried wildly. Sir DOUGLAS could hardly believe his ears. What fatal error in the disposition of forces was about to bring disaster upon the English arms?

"I have failed in my duty," Sir JOHN went on hurriedly, but more collectedly. "Hear me, HAIG. For years my "sister, Mrs. DESPARD, President of the "Women's Freedom League of Eng"land, has sought to convert me to wo"man suffrage. I have received her pe"titions with brutal indifference; I "have told her that woman's place was "the home. But the other night, at "midnight, in my guarded tent, as I "lay dreaming of the hour when Ger"many, her knee in suppliance bent, "should tremble at my power, it "flashed over me that I had been "wrong and that woman should no "longer be the serf of man, but his "equal. Knowing how this news "would rejoice my sister, I intended "to write her next day, but I forgot "it. The only way for me to make "amends is to run over to England "right away, ask her pardon for my "forgetfulness, and give her the glad "news; the mails are all too slow. "You agree with me, HAIG?"

Tears stood in the corps commander's eyes. He wrung the Field Marshal's hand and turned away. It was the work of a moment for Sir JOHN to dispatch an aide to Gen. SMITH-DORRIEN turning the command over to him, and a moment later he was on his way to England on his brotherly mission.

An English friend of Mrs. HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH learned of this affecting incident and wrote Mrs. BLATCH about it, and Mrs. BLATCH sent the news to THE NEW YORK TIMES. We published it yesterday. The friend intimates that the Field Marshal's remorse was all the greater because he had "turned his British back" upon his sister when she besought him to stand with her against the tyrant Man. Sir JOHN'S back has evidently seceded from the rest of him, which is Irish; but that is a trifle.

The point is that the affair is of so much importance as to merit more space than that which Mrs. BLATCH so modestly gave it, and we therefore treat it more at length today. When Sir JOHN went to England the crass newspapers, with that ignorance of everything concerning the war which our pro-German friends have convinced us is their characteristic, stupidly reported that he had gone there to hold an important conference with the War Office. Now that the true reason is made known through Mrs. BLATCH, the Government can hardly avoid court-martialing him for neglect of duty and desertion in the face of the foe. It is a sad ending to a promising career. But we trust the Government will be lenient. It will be recalled how LINCOLN once pardoned a deserter because he had gone home to visit a dying mother. How infinitely more pathetic and appealing is the cause of this desertion of Field Marshal FRENCH'S. Let there be no repetition here of the mistake committed by the Government in the case of Admiral BYNG. Let the War Office be merciful.

THE STEEL TRUST'S PAST AND FUTURE.

The lowest earnings in any quarter of the existence of the Steel Corporation, and the passing of its common dividend, have moral and political significance surpassing the considerable financial importance which generally takes first place in the consideration of the incident. The idea that bigness of nominal capital gives bigness of power is shown to be no truer in the case of industrials than it is of railways, as had already been demonstrated in a list of collapses too long to be catalogued. The billion dollar corporation and the huge railway combinations acquired no power to oppress anybody or extort anything. At no time have the Steel Trust's prices for its goods reached the height attained before its organization. Never were wages so high as it has paid. Never has the tone of the trade been better than under the rule of the enlightened management.

In like manner the overcapitalization of railways has given no power to underpay labor or to raise rates charged to shippers. Railways and industrials alike have failed to earn their dividends, which are seen to depend upon service rendered alone. It is interpreted as a sign of their failure. It is rather a failure of the campaign against them, based upon wrong ideas of their evil powers and of the merits of dissolving them. It is now clear that the promise of benefits to follow the correction of evils attributed to them cannot be redeemed. Wages will not be raised. Prices will not be reduced, either by industrials or by railways, unless wages are reduced. If the regulation of industrials by voluntary combination fails as completely as the ever-downward regulation of railway rates by commission has just failed, under the irresistible control of public opinion, the result will be both lower wages and scarcity prices for steel products when prosperity returns. The political prophets and the prosperity producers have failed rather than the Steel Trust's philosophy.

It is true that the demonstration is not complete. It stopped just short of the capstone in the case of the railways. It may still be stopped short of completion in the case of the industrials. As in the case of the railways, the decision lies with the people. They have been taught, and they allowed themselves to believe, that those who did not know would and could produce by law better conditions than the captains of industry had produced. We are at the beginning of the era which was to surpass in its blessings the decade which had been a carnival of financial wickedness. There are depression and distress, but it would be a mistake to exaggerate them. The work of the organizers has not been undone altogether. The country has only stumbled. It is not prostrate. It is preposterous to suggest that enterprise is dead, and cannot be revived. The only question is whether it can be revived better by going ahead or by reaction.

Some two millions of voters at the last elections showed that they had changed their minds about the practical benefits of theoretical correction of imaginary evils. They perceived that they had underestimated the proportion of good to evil in the era now in its crisis. It is to be expected either that more will agree with them or that the experiment of intrusting practical affairs to dreamers with neither responsibility for failure nor with experience to give certainty to the touch of the operator will proceed to the bitter end. That it will end when it hurts sufficiently has been the only sure thing from the beginning.

Prosperity was in too much of a hurry, as well as the impulses of those who fancied that the poor were robbed by capitalists. The reformers could not wait either for the demonstration of the wrong or for the correction of it by orderly process. They could not keep their fingers off the balance wheel, and leave the punishment of misconduct to juries, and the cycle of speculation to bring calmer judgment to overoptimism or the blunders of ignorance. To hold the balance fair it is necessary to say that the reformers have done some good, as well as that the organizers of prosperity have done some evil. But there is no clear record for either, and both have reason for thought and reconsideration. Capital has been taught moderation and morality, but labor has not yet been taught. There are current heresies of benevolence as rank and harmful as any ever attributed to the get-rich-quick practitioners upon credulity. Something for nothing cannot be got nor given to wage earners any more than to printers of paper wealth. There are limitations to philanthropy by law as well as to fortunes by sleight of hand. In short, the era of the wise and prudent is at hand, after the delirium of the dreamers of wealth and givers of blessings with other people's taxes. These ought to be self-evident truths. The painful demonstration ought to have been unnecessary. But the folly of the financiers who held that we were in a new era when the old truths did not count had to be succeeded by the folly of those who fancied that there was no reason for the want which they would remedy by votes and laws. These errors complemented each other. At the time of its greatest embarrassment it is no more than truth to say of the Steel Corporation that it has been a greater success than was dreamed at its organization. That is true in both a moral and a financial sense. And yet its future has greater capacities of moral and financial accomplishment than any yet realized.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

No Places for Child Workers Now.

Both attention and encouragement are deserved by the efforts making by the Board of Education, and in other quarters, including notably the Alliance Educational Bureau, to prevent the departure from the public schools in search of paid employment of the children who have just reached the age, 14 years, when under the law they can demand and must receive "working papers."

The inclination to take out these permissions to engage in remunerative labor is, of course, especially strong at present, when in so many families there is felt a pressing need to supplement waning incomes in any possible degree, even the smallest. But the children who now leave school will find it far more than usually difficult to get any sort of employment. The chance, always pathetically small, of their finding, without vocational training, anything except jobs that lead to nothing in the way of advancement, has for the time being practically disappeared, and even the "blind alley" places are unobtainable. To quit school, therefore, means idleness and the streets, and the expectation of adding to the family income is doomed to almost inevitable disappointment.

The desire of those who have most carefully studied this subject is that these children, instead of trying immediately to become wage earners, should be placed in vocational schools where they can be taught a trade. When that course is taken, earning power is at least doubled, and the doom of the untrained worker to the "blind alley job" is escaped. With recognition of the need for vocational training, however, should come that of the city's duty and interest to supply enough schools giving such training to meet the demand or need for it. A few such schools have already been established, but the number is far less than enough to make trade teaching possible for all the children who could profit by it.

One way of solving the problem in part has been devised by a special committee of the Henry Street Settlement, of which Mrs. MAX MORGENTHAU, Jr., is Chairman. This is the granting to carefully selected children of scholarships enabling the recipient to get industrial instruction for two years, and at the end of that time to enter the ranks of skilled labor instead of the miserable occupations that lead nowhere.

"Blood" Is Not an Argument.

It is probably neither strange nor discouraging—though one would like to call it both—that in these days one so often hears from people supposedly intelligent, educated, and conscientious, statements to this effect: "You can say as much as you please about the particular circumstances attending the origin of the war and the terrible things that have been done since it began, but you know that I am of this or that birth or descent, and therefore my sympathies are all with this or that side, and whatever I can do to help it toward victory I shall do."

Now, it is obvious that the man or woman who talks in this way simply abandons all claim to consideration as a reasoning being, makes no effort to base judgment on facts, repudiates all moral distinctions, and confessedly chooses to be the helpless slave of the sort of "patriotism" that formulated the sorry phrase, "My country, right or wrong." Properly understood, of course, that saying is defensible, but as commonly used, without explanation or qualification, it is wicked nonsense. Certainly the element of virtue it contains does not justify approval or condonation of evil acts and gives no freedom from responsibility for assisting in or consenting to the attainment of evil ends.

Without going the length of those who deny that they are under any special obligation to love or defend a particular country or a particular race, as compared with the rest of the world and all its inhabitants, one can still see the fatuity of unthinking and uncritical acceptance of whatever may be the policy or proceeding of the Government that happens to be or to have been that of one's ancestors. What possible relevance has that to the awarding of sympathy and the giving of aid?

Not many years ago a like devotion to political parties was common, almost universal, and many of us can well remember the fury and contempt which assailed those who first revolted against the prevalent notion of political duty and decency. Such blind partisanship is now almost unknown, and nobody is a "mugwump" because everybody is. A similar change and elevation is taking place in patriotism, but as it has not yet gone far, many persons are still unashamed to confess—even proudly proclaim—a submission to "blood" that is no less servile than was, twenty or thirty years ago, the tolerance of party chains.

Concealment of News Abandoned.

Not in vain, it seems, have the English and American papers united in criticism of the British military censors and in demanding the exercise of a reasonable discretion in deciding what war news may and what may not be published.

Though the censors have not yet confessed the stupid blunder they made in trying to conceal the loss of the Audacious, at least they have not repeated it, and, what is still better, there has since been, on their part, a steadily increased and demonstrated appreciation of the fact that their only valid excuse for withholding facts was the probability—not the remote possibility—that to permit their revelation would assist the future operations of "the enemy." Of that excuse nobody ever questioned the sufficiency, but all other use of the censorship, especially its use to "save the face" of erring or unlucky officials in high place, has been bitterly and properly resented on both sides of the water.

That the British censors have learned a lot in the last few months is shown by the promptness, the fullness, and the practically unquestionable accuracy of the reports "passed" by them relating to this week's great naval battle in the North Sea. That was, indeed, a British victory, and victories are never suppressed by any censorship, but this victory was not won without cost, and it was far from as nearly complete as it might have been. The whole truth is told, however—the injuries suffered and the losses sustained, as well as the details that cause the British heart and that of all sympathizers with the Allies to exult.

In other words, the censors no longer treat their countrymen as children who are to hear only good news and are not to be trusted with the full knowledge required for forming an intelligent judgment of the military situation. It is a wise and welcome change.

Foes Meet in Friendly Conversation.

Not least among the many evidences of a shrewdness worthy to be called wisdom that have been given in the last few days by the younger ROCKEFELLER should be ranked the kindly courtesy with which he met the first approaches of the woman known as "Mother" JONES and his subsequent making of arrangements to discuss with her in a quiet way what she knows and thinks about the Colorado strike.

The result of this will not impossibly be an appreciable increase of Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S information on this important subject; it will more than probably be the changing of a bitter and not ineffectual enemy and assailant into his friend and co-operator.

"Mother" JONES is a woman somewhat inclined to violent speech in her advocacy of labor's cause, but the excellence and sincerity of her motives have not been impugned, and presumably her power to calm might be as great as her power to excite, if her energies and influence were turned toward industrial peace instead of toward industrial war. This her conversations with Mr. ROCKEFELLER have some chance of doing, for she will find him a very different person from the hard and cold man of her and other imaginations, and there is an equal chance that he, in turn, may discover that her purposes are not as dissimilar from his own as are her methods of attaining them.

Fruitless Investigating.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The investigation by the Federal Industrial Commission, now in session, will prove nothing and convince nobody. Why call Mr. Ford, whose methods, if followed by 99-100 of business enterprises, would spell bankruptcy? Why call Mr. Gompers, who is hopelessly ex parte and interested only to secure a maximum of wages in return for a minimum of labor? If, instead, he would teach labor to be industrious, frugal, and temperate with what they do earn, he would be of real service to employers and employes alike.

About one in ten industrial enterprises is able to survive the fierce competition as to prices, quality of output, credits, &c., which are necessary to serve the public with success. Do Mr. Gompers and his ilk propose (I know they don't) to take their chances with all losing and successful enterprises or only with the latter, "the survival of the fittest." And why do a few survive? Because they have the directing force of intelligence, honesty, and integrity to make them successful. An army without leaders is a mob and food for powder. The laborers without skilled leaders would in time degenerate into barbarism.

And to have leaders there must be a reward commensurate with the risk and responsibility, indispensable to the success of any industry. E. W. D.

New York, Jan. 27, 1915.

International Politeness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a word or two concerning international politeness. Vice Admiral Betbeder of the Argentine Navy and a special representative of the Argentine Republic to the Panama Pacific Exposition, who was also President of the Argentine Navy Commission, died in this city on the night of Jan. 24, at 135 Central Park West. There was a brief notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding his death, but on close observation I was unable to find any notice or comment whatever upon his death in any other newspaper in this city.

This seems to me to have been an oversight on the part of the press, and it occurred to me that the American press would have made many comments if a man occupying the same position in this Government and residing in the Argentine Republic died, and but one newspaper in the Argentine Republic or in Buenos Aires had merely mentioned his death.

This does not apply to your paper, as I have heretofore stated that there was a notice in it regarding the death of Vice Admiral Betbeder. R. C. T.

New York, Jan. 26, 1915.

The Times in a College Library.

Piedmont College Library,
Demorest, Ga., Jan. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We recognize the value of The New York Times Index. I find that the pupils are reading THE NEW YORK TIMES in preference to the local papers, and the Sunday edition is used until it is worn out. It is carried to class rooms and chapel and used to illustrate talks on current topics and class room subjects. The German professor has just asked for the Joan d'Arc pictures.

E. LOUISE PATTEN, Librarian.

BIRTHDAY THOUGHTS

By a Belgian Sympathizer on This Anniversary of Wilhelm II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today is the German Emperor's birthday. He is 56 years of age.

When the decadent Rome of Nero and Caligula wished to commemorate an anniversary they celebrated it with the sacrifice of human lives, and the gladiators, before dying, passed in front of the Emperor crying, "Ave Caesar! Morituri te salutamus!" ("Hail, Caesar! We who are about to die salute you.") And the Roman people, venerating the Emperor like their pagan divinities, at the sight of the cruel combats of the Coliseum were thrilled with enthusiasm. Their only preoccupation was "panem et circenses." The imperial dictatorship had plunged them again into barbarism.

For some days it has been announced on all sides that the German Emperor, on the occasion of his birthday, had decided at any cost to celebrate this day by bloody fighting, which, in his mind, ought to be victorious. This accounts for the recent raid of the German fleet toward England apparently to sacrifice hundreds of lives of innocent people and the gathering of new troops all along the firing line, which has already resulted in the death of thousands and thousands of men. "Ave Caesar, morituri te salutamus!"

On different occasions since the beginning of the war, on any anniversary, this barbaric manner of celebrating the latter has been announced. If the German people are blind enough to follow the orders of a dictator, the conscience of the civilized world will energetically protest against this manner of celebrating a birthday. The civilized world is of opinion that the German Emperor, instead of sending to death on such family feast days thousands of men, would have done better to take this opportunity to justify himself for the crimes committed against the law of nations and the laws of humanity since the beginning of the war. Up to now no one has heard a word of blame or of disavowal coming from the mighty Kaiser regarding the shameful and ignominious violation of the neutrality of Belgium, nor against the language of his Chancellor, who is his official representative and spokesman, recognizing that this act was a violation of international law, the same Chancellor declaring at the same time that a solemn treaty signed by Germany, which obliged her not only to respect the independence of Belgium, but even to defend it if it was attacked, was only "a scrap of paper."

Up to this time the same Emperor has not uttered one word of protest against the countless cruelties committed by his armies in the same Belgium, destroying there undefended cities and towns, killing thousands and thousands of peaceable inhabitants, women and children; outraging many women, pillaging private property, burning the city and University of Louvain with its splendid library. No one has heard a word of protest against the throwing of bombs from Zeppelins, killing innocent inhabitants of undefended and open towns, nor against the placing by the Germans of floating mines in the seas, which have caused the destruction of so many ships and the deaths of thousands of seamen of neutral nations; nor against permanent occupation by the German armies of stricken Belgium, the seizing of the foodstuffs and the working utensils, abandoning eight million starving inhabitants to the charity of other countries.

The civilized world has not yet heard a word of blame from the Emperor about the orders issued by the German officers in Belgium proclaiming the monstrosity that innocent people must pay for the guilty; ordaining the putting to death of innocent people, and the burning of whole towns, to punish alleged isolated wrongdoing; the taking of hostages and threatening them with death if enormous levies of indemnity were not paid at a fixed date by the German pauperized and spoliated population.

All these facts constitute a flagrant violation of human laws, which ought to be respected by all civilized nations, for they are imprinted in the hearts of every self-respecting citizen, even if they had not been embodied in the convention of The Hague, signed by Germany herself. And the disregard of these laws carries civilization centuries back to the darkest period of the Middle Ages. The duty of the all powerful Emperor was to prevent them or at all events to punish their authors when the cruelties were committed. His vain ambition has been severely judged, as has his want of heart, by his own people during the last illness of his father, the Emperor Frederick, and at the commencement of his reign when he showed himself so ungrateful toward Prince von Bismarck, the great statesman and founder of the German Empire, whose proximity his omnipotence could not bear.

It is not sufficient for the ruler of a nation to consider himself as inspired with a divine right; the thing is to know where he will lead his empire. The future alone can make this known.

A SYMPATHIZER WITH BELGIUM.

New York, Jan. 27, 1915.

Wounded Enjoy Times Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We desire to thank you most heartily for the publicity you must have given to your numerous readers of our desire to have for the wounded copies of your weekly illustrated supplement. The response has been so generous that not only have we been able to supply amply our needs in this hospital, but we are sending a number of copies for the use of the inmates of the new hospital of 200 to 250 beds at Juilly, (Seine-et-Marne,) which hospital is about to be opened.

Again I think you for the genuine pleasure which you give to our wounded. Even if they cannot read the print they can very much enjoy the pictures.

L. V. TWYEFFORT.
Officer of the Day,
The American Hospital of Paris.
Neuilly-sur-Seine, Jan. 11, 1915.

Germany's Letters to Austria.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The butchery of the war now raging gives the world certain rights. The first right is clear to all thinking men in America — the right to condemn Germany as "guilty" till she publishes her letters to Austria.

It is "Up to Germany." The world cries out: "Germany, publish those letters!"

RICHARD ELLIS.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 27, 1915.

Interned Fighting Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your several computations of naval losses no mention is made of interned ships. Now I submit that so far as this war is concerned an interned ship is a naval loss. In this category belong the Geier, at Honolulu; Cormorant, at Guam, and several others.

ABE ISAAK, Jr.

New York, Jan. 25, 1915.

An Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a line to express my appreciation of your editorial article, "Listening to the People and Leading the People." I hope you will keep up the good work. San Francisco needs just such articles.

H. D. HAWKS.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 20, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Williams Collection of Paintings at American Galleries.

It probably will be many a day before the sale of a private collection will bring into the auction room so much persuasive beauty as the Williams Collection brings to the American Art Galleries. The seeker after sensation may be disappointed. There are not many chances for broken records, although a few Barbizon pictures are on the walls. But even the magic of Millet's name and that of Corot declines in the presence of a standard so generally high. An art student entering the rooms with an open mind must find himself reflecting upon the variety of ways in which lovable and lovely works of art can be produced.

Millet's "The Quarriers" comes from the sale of the artist's effects. It is a rapid brusque painting, expressing essentials and more in the vein of Millet's drawings than in that of his sometimes overloaded paintings. Two laborers are prying up a rock in the quarry and the reaction of the muscles to the effort is the theme of the picture. The canvas is signed and is more than a study, although swiftly carried through.

Corot's "Lake Nemi" is a harmony in grays. Hardly a flicker of green warms the cool depths of the foliage, sky and lake are silvery, the moon is an undefined white pallor. Then comes the "touch of red" equivalent to a signature. This time it is placed—according to the catalogue—on the windows of some low buildings at the right, but no architect would accept the fenestration. It is a pure painter's method that has let the brush pass like a flash across the low gray mass, leaving those blood-red drops in its path to quicken the colorless grays of the whole picture to life. In "The Woodman's Cot" is a much more defined color scheme, the light greens and the blue of the sky are joyous and clear, and the patches of red on a cap and kerchief have less to do and in consequence are less emphatic.

There are three landscapes by Rousseau, two extremely dark, the third an affair of a few square inches and filled with color and light. Troyon is variously represented in three examples, "Cows in Pasture," an ordinary composition, bearing itself ill in comparison with the glorious sunbathed Dutch cattle in the neighboring picture by William Maris; an unusual and Turneresque version of daybreak on the Normandy Coast, with a dramatic blaze of light in the opalescent sky, and a gray horse of the Percheron breed.

The Monticellis are seven in number if the two painted in collaboration with Matthew Maris are counted in; and some of them are Monticelli at his best. An artist who painted thousands of pictures and lived in contented poverty after the war had driven him destitute from Paris, Monticelli had more of Rembrandt under his skin than any one would infer from a superficial glance at his pictures. The cavalcade of courtly riders in a grove of slender trees, named in the catalogue as "Landscape and Figures," a color composition, is the rarest beauty, without the hectic warmth that suggests decay in some of his red pictures and with a definition more satisfying to the mind that clings to form than the broken contours in much of his work.

Other French painters are Georges Michel with a noble view of the heights of Montmartre; Charles Jacque collaborating with Michel in "Sheep, Shepherdess and Landscape," a powerful painting in which one sees much more of Jacque than Michel; Diaz, Dupré and Daubigy; Ribot with a grave and touching portrait of his own studio, light pouring through the window on his bent figure, and Antoine Vollon with a vivacious portrait of Corot's sister, rich in painter qualities.

There is a Constable landscape, and there are a number of paintings by the Maris brothers. There is also an interesting Mauve. The American painters are represented by those of the imaginative school. George Fuller and Blakelock, Albert P. Ryder and Arthur Davies are seen in examples of distinction to which reference will be made in a later article. An early picture by Sargent, dated 1878, when the painter was only twenty-two years old, shows the power of his art in its first youth. Among the old masters are the "Beach at Scheveningen" and two other landscapes given to Van Goyen, a Winter scene, Albert Cuyp, and a Dutch interior, Van Ostade.

Slighted Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While at my home up State some months ago a little girl was visiting at the house. Upon asking her where she lived she gave me a certain street and number and then added, "Bronx, New York." Evidently her parents had taught her this address.

Six years ago I attended school in Brooklyn, and, of course, like most Brooklyn people, I liked to be considered as living in New York City. In writing home I gave my address as 247 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City. When this address was used on the envelope by my friends up State the Post Office crossed off New York City. So I had to content myself with having my mail come "Borough of Brooklyn, New York," I felt this might be confusing to the Post Office, and so later I didn't mind if my letters came simply to Brooklyn, New York. But New York City includes the five boroughs; there is no Greater New York. WILLIAM V. WINSLOW.

New York, Jan. 26, 1915.

Possibilities of Harp Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your review of Carl Schuetze's harp recital in a recent issue I notice you speak of "pieces in smaller form available for the instrument." May I call your attention to the possibilities rather than limitations of the harp by reminding you of my late father, John Cheshire's, performance of Handel's fugue in E minor in its original form, and also his arrangement of "Trovatore," which many of your readers will remember with pleasure? HARMON CHESHIRE.

New York, Jan. 27, 1915.

Rain-Soaked Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A copy of a magazine was delivered to me by the letter carrier which he had carried on the bag slung over his shoulder exposed to the rain, and was not in a presentable condition nor worth the price charged—10 cents. Who is to blame? The Post Office authorities, of course. Why burden the carriers with such heavy loads on their backs unprotected from the rain? There are separate receptacles for papers and magazines, &c. Why not special carriers?

New York, Jan. 25, 1915. FAIR PLAY.

HARRY KENDALL THAW.

"Bewildered by the shadowy ban of birth,"
He stumbles on; one ray from that bale star
That mocked his birthright, mocks him yet afar—
One last pale gleam ere he sink prone to earth.
The child of golden Fortune, his the bar
That turns earth's heaped-up millions to stark dearth,
That makes a mockery of human worth,
That sears deep in man's soul the Eternal Scar.
And yet he struggles on; some sterner note
From those bleak Scottish hills that bred his clan
Still holds Despair's black clutch from off his throat—
Still echoes, 'mid this ruin, one word—"man"!
O men! O laws! O times! look on this woe,
Then call ye on your God who made him so!

JOSEPH LEWIS FRENCH.

SHONTS ASKS FOR CORONER'S REMOVAL

Interborough Head Files Charges Against Riordan with Whitman for Elevated Inquest.

SAYS HE PERVERTED JUSTICE

Newspaper Lawyer Coached Coroner, Who Inflamed Jury Against Railway Men, Charges Assert.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, filed a complaint at Albany yesterday with Gov. Whitman, in which he asked for the removal of Coroner Patrick D. Riordan of this city. Mr. Shonts, who spoke in behalf of himself an other officials of the Interborough, including August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Frank Hedley, the general manager, based his demand upon the actions of the Coroner at the inquest on Jan. 12, when the officials were held for manslaughter by the Coroner's jury in connection with the death of two persons in an accident on the Ninth Avenue elevated railway on Dec. 9.

At the inquest, when the railway officials were called to the witness stand, J. L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough, became involved in an altercation with the Coroner, in which he shook his clenched fist at Mr. Riordan. He intimated then that charges would be made against the Coroner to the Governor.

When Coroner Riordan heard last night that his removal was being sought he said that he welcomed the investigation.

"Principle controls Coroner Riordan and that is all," he said. "It was time somebody took the stand, and I am proud that I did it. I hope the public will sustain me. I am willing to stand for persecution, for I am doing a great public service. I am in charge of the investigation of the recent Subway accident, and I will do my duty in that instance without fear or favor. I am making a secret investigation now."

Says Lawyer Coached Riordan.

In the document filed with Gov. Whitman, which contains 265 printed pages, Mr. Shonts charges Coroner Riordan with having:

1. Falsely and maliciously procured complainants herein to be arrested for a crime.
2. Committed acts injurious to public morals and tending to pervert and obstruct justice and the due administration of the laws.
3. Under pretense and color of official authority, committed acts whereby complainants have been injured in their persons, property, and rights.
4. Neglected to perform his official duty.
5. Demonstrated by reason of the acts and omissions complained of herein, his utter incompetency to hold the powers and perform the functions of his said office as a Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York.

Mr. Shonts, in his complaint, alleges that the Coroner was "advised, influenced and controlled by certain newspapers, namely The New York American and The Evening Journal, and by the persons owning and concerned in publishing the newspapers and by agents and tools of the papers." He names Herbert R. Limburg, an attorney, as the representative of the newspapers at the inquest and alleges that the Coroner permitted Limburg to sit next to him during the inquest and frequently consulted him about the questions to ask witnesses.

It is further charged that Coroner Riordan contravened, interfered with, hindered, obstructed and nullified the official investigation and work of the District Attorney and his assistants and prevented the proper, orderly and lawful examination of witnesses and that by his acts, speech and general demeanor was guilty of gross discourtesy and insult to the District Attorney, who, to preserve their self respect were forced to withdraw. Despite this, Mr. Shonts charged, the coroner strove falsely to make it appear of record that he allowed the District Attorney and his assistants their due and full official freedom.

The Coroner is accused of repeatedly interrupting witnesses and preventing them from testifying when their testimony would tend to prove the innocence of the officers and directors of the company and cajoling and intimidating witnesses and distorting their testimony to make it appear that the officers and directors were guilty.

Another paragraph of the complaint, referring to Coroner Riordan, read:

He conducted himself with a gross lack of the dignity due and befitting his office and the occasion; and, on the contrary, repeatedly indulged in frivolity, buffoonery, and in coarse and witless attempts at humor and in insulting jests directed at some of the said officers and Directors while they were testifying as witnesses pursuant to his subpoena, intending thereby to inflame the jury against said officers and Directors, and to make the said officers and Directors subjects of derision and hatred to the jury, and, in this, demonstrating his guilty conscience of evil purposes through his transparent and clumsy assumption of the mask of a clown.

Wrong Prisoners Accused.

MISS MATTLAGE IS BRIDE IN ALL ANGELS'

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mattlage Marries Walter E. Ruprecht—Choral Service.

HER BRIDESMAIDS IN BLUE

Matrons of Honor Wear Leghorn Hats, with Ribbons That Sweep Along the Floor.

The wedding of Walter E. Ruprecht and Miss Charlotte E. Mattlage, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Mattlage of 58 Central Park South, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Angels' Church, at Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of that church. Vases of white lilies and pots of low-growing palms decorated the chancel, and clusters of calla lillies were tied to the pews on the nave.

There was a choral service, and the bridesmaids and matrons of honor entered the church at the side near the chancel and walked down the nave to meet the bride at the door. Miss Mattlage, who walked with her father, wore a draped and trailing white satin wedding gown with a round tunic of Georgette crepe trimmed with rose point. The corsage with its low neck was chiefly tulle with long puffed tulle sleeves, and her hands were gloveless; a diamond bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, showed on the right wrist. Her Brussels net veil edged with point lace was held flatly across her forehead with a band of orange blossoms and fell to the end of the satin train. She also wore a diamond necklace and carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

She was immediately preceded by two little flower girls, who carried small rose-trimmed baskets filled with pink rose leaves and roses, which they strewed before the bride. They were the little Misses Marsha Machold and Dorothy Smith. Their long blue satin skirts touched their blue slippers and had accordeon plaited over dresses of peach chiffon. The quaint little short-waisted bodices were covered with white lace, and their small round blue satin hats and shirred and puffed peach tulle sides were wreathed with tiny pink and blue flowers and had long, narrow bows and streamer ties of blue satin.

The two matrons of honor, Mrs. Walter Viele and Mrs. Ralph Runyon, wore huge leghorn hats, with wide blue satin ribbons that swept along the floor, terminating in silver balls that kept them from flying about. A single rose spray with one large pink flower was tied across the front of each hat. Their gowns had short skirts of peach colored satin showing peach colored hose and slippers, and had irregularly draped double tunics of peach colored chiffon and tulle. The low cut bodices were covered with short white lace coats. Blue satin sashes ending in silver balls finished the waists.

The four bridesmaids were the Misses Alma Bennet, Katherine Chamberlain, Iola Seeds, and Charlotte Machold. Their gowns were blue satin with blue chiffon over-tunics, topped with lace coats. Their leghorn hats had unlined crowns of blue tulle and flat blue tulle frills came from the crowns over the brim edges. A single pink rose adorned the front brim. All of the attendants carried arm bouquets of sunburst roses.

Mr. Ruprecht's brother, Ludwig Ruprecht, was his best man, and the ushers were William McCarthy, Albert Bissell, John Pulleyn, Arthur Kohlbush, and John Stephenon.

The wedding reception was held in the Louis XVI. room at the St. Regis, with dancing in the adjoining suite. Mr. and Mrs. Ruprecht received against a background of palms, white lilies, and roses, and Mrs. Mattalage, the bride's mother, in gray satin and tulle, with purple orchids on her corsage and wearing a gray tulle hat, with gray aigrettes and gold trimming, received the 300 guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruprecht are sailing for Panama to spend their honeymoon there, and will not decide on their future home until their return.

MISS MULLALLY A BRIDE.

Married to Benjamin V. Norton in Pelham—The Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The wedding of Benjamin Verner Norton, the son of Mrs. Edward Kingsley Norton, of New Canaan, Conn., and Miss Clare Mullally, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Francis P. Mullally and Mrs. Elizabeth Keith Adger, of Pelham, took place here this afternoon at 4:30 in the Huguenot Memorial Church, which was decorated with lilies and palms. The Rev. Lewis Gaston Leary performed the ceremony.

The bride's brother, William T. Mullally, gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin robe with rose point and orange blossoms. Her attendants were her sister, Miss Susan D. Mullally, and Mrs. William B. Rankine, a sister of the bridegroom, who wore apricot colored charmeuse frocks and brown tulle hats and carried bouquets of freisia and Ward roses.

George A. Chappell was Mr. Norton's best man, and the ushers were Thomas D. Clarke, Jr., John C. Greenleaf, Mandeville Mullally, A. Seton Poe, and J. McLean Walton, all of New York, and A. Howlett Durston, of Syracuse N. Y.

The wedding reception was held at the bride's home. Mr. and Mrs. Norton will spend their honeymoon in the Bahamas and on their return will live at Pelham Manor.

MISS M. A. VREELAND TO WED.

Her Engagement to George Von Gal Announced at a Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vreeland of 230 West Seventy-second Street gave a large dinner last night at their home, at which the announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie A. Vreeland, to George Von Gal of Danbury, Conn.

Miss Vreeland was educated at the Veltin School of this city and Miss White's school in Paris, and made her début last Winter in society. Mr. Von Gal is a silk manufacturer of Danbury, and has known his fiancée since childhood.

There were forty guests at the dinner, which was followed by a dance. The guests included the Misses Emily Ives, Julia Green, Theodora Von Gal, Ruth Quackenbush, Charlotte Werner, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Adams, and George Green, Edward Von Gal, James Reilly, Harold Lent, H. H. Vreeland, Jr., and R. Somers Vreeland.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Francis X. Hope Married.

Francis X. Hope, a well-known theatrical manager of the staff of Cohan & Harris, was married Tuesday in Philadelphia to Elizabeth Agnes O'Brien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Brien. Mr. and Mrs. Hope will be at home after March 1 at the Washington Arms, Fort Washington Avenue and 179th Street.

Miss Van Ingen to Become a Nurse.

Miss Anne H. Van Ingen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen of 9 East Seventy-first Street, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic. She goes abroad to study to become a nurse.

Confederacy Ball Postponed.

The New York Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy have recalled hundreds of invitations already sent out for their annual ball, which was to have been given on Feb. 5 at the Hotel Astor, owing to the death of Dr. James Henry Parker, husband of the President of the chapter. The ball is to be indefinitely postponed.

C. G. GATES'S WIDOW WEDS.

Marries Harold Lee Judd at Her Home—Only 24 Present.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—A wedding artistic in its appointments was that of Mrs. Florence Hopwood Gates, widow of Charles G. Gates, and Harold Lee Judd, which was solemnized at the home of the bride in Minneapolis tonight.

Mrs. Gates is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Hopwood of Minneapolis. Her father gave her in marriage. Only twenty-four persons witnessed the ceremony. Mrs. Robert G. Hopwood (née Dorothy Fetteroif) was matron of honor; Philip Corbin, New Britain, Conn., was best man, and Warren J. Hopwood and Robert G. Hopwood, brothers of the bride, were ribbon bearers.

The Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis, officiated. During the service Mr. Hunt played the nocturnal music from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" and Rubinstein's "Reve Angelique." For the recessional the Mendelssohn march from "Midsummer Night's Dream" was played.

The ceremony took place in the rose drawing room, which is appointed in white, rose, and gold and is furnished in Louis XVI. style. The vows were exchanged under an arched canopy of smilax, palms, Australian ferns, and masses of white lilacs. The canopy reached to the ceiling, and on either side at the base tall candelabra in bronze held lighted tapers, the tapers being fac similes of the tapers used in the Chapel at the Vatican.

The bridal gown was of white satin, brocaded in silver. From the shoulders hung a full length court train, and the skirt was finished with two deep ruffles of point lace, which hung in cascades from under the court train at the waist, low at the sides, and draped high in front.

A head band of diamonds was worn in place of the usual veil. The bride also wore a long rope of pearls, while Mr. Judd's gift, a wristlet watch of pastel blue enamel set in platinum on a bracelet of diamonds and platinum, held her right hand glove at the wrist.

GEN. F. A. SMITH MARRIES.

Retired Officer Weds Mrs. E. M. Hevenor—Honeymoon in California.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Appleton Smith, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Emma Mandeville Hevenor, widow of Robert Hevenor, were married quietly at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. De Wayne Hallett and Mrs. Hallett, 274 West Eighty-fourth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb of the West End Collegiate Church.

The bride, who wore a wistaria-colored satin gown, had Dr. De Wayne Hallett give her in marriage. There were no attendants, and none except the immediate family were present. There was a supper afterward at the Astor. Gen. Smith will take his bride to California on their wedding trip. They will live in New York on their return.

Gen. Smith, who is 64 years of age, and his bride knew each other years ago, when she was Miss Mandeville of this city.

WEDDED LIEUT. JAS. CULLEN.

Miss C. E. Knight Married in Liverpool—Husband to Go to Front.

The wedding is announced from abroad of Miss Charlotte Evelyn Knight, the only daughter of Charles W. Knight of this city, and the late Mrs. Knight, to Lieut. James Cullen of the First Sportsmens' Battery Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, of Buenos Aires and Gartcosh Glasgow. The wedding took place on Dec. 31 in St. Nicholas's Church, Liverpool, England, and the Rev. R. Elwood of Liscard officiated.

Mrs. Cullen is the granddaughter of Mrs. Henry Moss of Carlton House, Liscard, and has lived abroad all her life, Mrs. Moss taking charge of her on the death of her mother, Mrs. Knight. Mr. Knight, who was in the Consular Service abroad at the time of his marriage, is now general manager of the Industrial Christian Alliance, and lives at 235 West Eleventh Street.

Lieut. Cullen will go to the front on Feb. 5 and if the war permits will bring his bride over here next Autumn to visit Mr. Knight.

'SPANISH DANCE WINS.

Receives 25,852 Votes at 10 Cents Each at Junior League Carnival.

The last performance of the Junior League entertainment was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. It is estimated that the proceeds of the three nights, which are to be devoted to New York charities, will be over $20,000. Last night, in the voting contest, $7,352 was cleared, the votes costing 10 cents each. The dance which received the most votes was the Spanish dance, for which 25,852 votes were cast.

This dance is to be given tonight at the dance at the Hotel Vanderbilt under the auspices of the Paul Jones Club for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris.

In the Spanish dance Mrs. Allen G. Wellman and Samuel Barlow appeared in a dancing specialty. Miss Florence Blair was the Chairman, and the other girls who took part were the Misses Alexandra Emery, Helen L. Hunt, Vera Bloodgood, Lisa Stillman, Anne B. Brown, Jeanne King, and Theodora Larocque.

The Pierrot dance came second in the contest, receiving 21,800 votes, and the Fantastic Gavotte came next, with 6,370 votes. The Saltorella dance received only 256 votes, while the Russian dance received 6,360; the Mirror dance, 2,312; the Tyrolean, 6,093, and the Irish, 2,895 votes.

One of the features was the sale of a number of original posters. The biggest price was brought by a caricature by Caruso of Geraldine Farrar as Mme. Sans-Gene ironing a pair of trousers. It sold for $50 after lively bidding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. A. Masters MacDonell of 18 East Eighty-third Street will give a dinner at Sherry's on Monday evening, Feb. 1.

Miss Mary F. Hoyt is giving a small dance at her home, 310 West Seventy-fifth Street, this evening.

Adrian Iselin is to give a dance tonight at his residence, 711 Fifth Avenue, for his débutante niece, Miss Adrienne Iselin.

Mrs. Francis L. Hine of 38 West Fifty-third Street will give a tea at Sherry's on Saturday, Feb. 6, for Mrs. Lyman L. Hine and Mrs. F. Worthington Hine.

The annual German Charity Ball is to take place tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Henry Waters Taft is to entertain the Thursday Evening Club at the Plaza, and Mrs. Adelbert R. Whaley is giving an auction bridge party at her home, 302 Central Park West. Mrs. James Brown of 789 Park Avenue will be hostess tonight for the Thursday Evening Dancing Class, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to city charities.

Mrs. Francis S. Bangs, Mrs. Edward Jameson and Mrs. Ryder Henry will all give dinners on Feb. 2, and will take their guests to the Charity Ball.

Miss Winifred Holt was assisted in receiving yesterday afternoon at her reception by Mrs. Jocelyn H. Evans, Mrs. William Simpson Sloan, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and Mrs. Seth Low.

Mrs. Robert F. Adams of 3 East Seventy-sixth Street entertained last night with a theatre party and supper for her daughter, Miss Edith F. Adams. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., also gave a small theatre party.

Dance in Aid of Art Students' Club.

A tea dance for the benefit of the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Art Students' Club and the loan fund of the Three Arts Club will be given on Monday afternoon, Feb. 1, at the Plaza under the management of Miss Fanny Colvin, assisted by other society women. The judges in the competition dancing will include Miss Lucrezia Bori, Miss Ann Swinburne, Riccardo Martin, and Andreas de Segurola.

BARKER'S SEASON HAPPILY LAUNCHED

English Director's Double Bill at Wallack's Reveals Beauty in Stagecraft.

"ANDROCLES AND THE LION"

An Amusing Shaw Play and a Capital Anatole France Playlet Are Handsomely Presented.

ANDROCLES AND THE LION. A fable play by Bernard Shaw. At Wallack's Theatre.

The Emperor	Walter Creighton
The Captain	Ian Maclaren
Androcles	O. P. Heggie
The Lion	Phil Dwyer
Lentulus	Horace Braham
Metellus	Wright Kramer
Ferrovius	Lionel Braham
Spintho	Arnold Lucy
The Centurion	Ernest Cossart
The Editor	Eric Blind
The Call Boy	Cecil Cameron
Secutor	J. H. Green
Retiarius	Gerald Hamer
The Menagerie Keeper	Edgar Kent
The Slave Driver	Hugh MacRae
Magaero	Kate Carlyon
Lavinia	Lilian McCarthy

THE MAN WHO MARRIED A DUMB WIFE. A comedy by Anatole France.

Gilles Boiscourtier	Horace Braham
Alison	Eva Leonard-Boyne
M. Adam Fumee	Edgar Kent
M. Leonard Botal	O. P. Heggie
A watercress man	Gerald Hamer
A candle man	Hugh MacRae
Catherine	Lilian McCarthy
A blind piper	Cecil Cameron
A sweep	George Carr
M. Simone Colline	Arnold Lucy
M. Jean Maugier	Lionel Braham
M. Seragin Dulaurier	Ernest Cossart
Mme. La Bruine	Ruby Blyth
Footman	Edmond Bankz
Mlle. de la Grandiere	Isobel Jeans
Footman	Manice Lewis

After much heralding and many pardonable postponements, the New York season of Granville Barker, the English producer, began last evening before an expectant audience that filled the roomy auditorium of Wallack's Theatre. The members of that audience found there much to please them.

There are two plays, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," by Anatole France, and "Androcles and the Lion," by George Bernard Shaw. These two plays are both amusing. They are well acted and they are beautifully staged. The season of this English company at Wallack's has been preceded by reports of impressive financial backing and evidences of hospitable, organized patronage, but it would seem as if such handsome and genial entertainment as is offered in this opening bill, might find a host of friends, unaided and unintroduced. The plays are neither pretentious nor precious. They are simply good fun, well done. Mr. Barker is welcome to New York.

Each of these plays is new to the New York stage, although each of them has been accessible here in published form for some time past. What is entirely new to the theatregoers of this city in last evening's programme is the work of Granville Barker as a producer of plays. He has been identified by reputation here with the active leaders in the new staging of Europe, from which current reports have come of his striking productions at the Kingsway and the Savoy theatres in London.

The outstanding features of the invest ure prepared for the two plays at Wallack's are of simplicity, of great decorative beauty, and its economy in space and time. Neither play is of a nature to bid that any heed be paid to the fourth-wall convention of the modern drama, and those who go to Wallack's have the stage cleared as it was some play of Elizabethan England. The footlights are gone and the lights come from above—some of them from the horse-shoe of the balcony. The forestage is extended to an ample apron, and this is used liberally to the end that the play should move trippingly on its way. Back of it conventionalized decorations succeed one another, all serving to provide for the players a simple, pretty, suggestive, and appropriate background.

"Androcles and the Lion" tells in a whimsical and fantastic fashion a story of the persecution in Rome of the early Christians. It is a jumble of high and low comedy situations and thrusts, now then abrupt enough to be disturbing and displeasing, as might be, for instance, the sudden discovery of a grave interlude amid the antics of "Chin-Chin." However, the subject matter affords Mr. Shaw an opportunity to treat, in a way he richly enjoys, the method and manner of the attitude of the established order toward any new thing.

"All authority, political or religious," observes the straddling Emperor to the entrusted martyrs, "agree that the prudent course is to be neither bigoted in our attachments to the old nor rash and impractical in keeping an open mind for the new, but to make the best of both dispensations."

It seems hardly probable that any very large number of theatregoers hereabouts will take great umbrage at Mr. Shaw's facetious use of these early Christian martyrs. It is anything but convincing, but it is amusing and rather agreeable to find the Roman Christians thus cheerfully divested of the romantic manners of martyrdom, and it is a characteristic touch to have the persecuting Emperor so very lukewarm and empty of conviction.

A grave discussion of the historicity of "Androcles and the Lion" would be funnier than the play itself. Suffice it to say that some of the historical flavor is of the sort that seasoned that fine old sample of British middle class respectability, who attended the great Roman's footsteps in "Caesar and Cleopatra." It may be noted as highly characteristic—of the author—that these converts of Apostolic times are given to the lusty singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and besides making them distinctly cheerful, Mr. Shaw boldly takes the likeness of dividing them with incorrigible sense of humor, very annoying to the Romans. The whole thing is done in the spirit of what Mr. Nupkins's cook used to call "imperence," with which, it must be remembered, that lady only affected to be indignant.

But the most amusing individual in "Androcles and the Lion" is neither a martyr nor a Christian. He is simply early. His is one of the title rôles and while Androcles himself is funny, the lion is funnier, one of the funniest stage animals that ever delighted a child in, or of, any age. This lion that found an old friend in the arena and flatly refused to eat him, is the most lovable character in all Shavian literature. He could have been devised only by a passionate vegetarian with a sense of humor.

And then there is Ferrovius, the giant among the late martyrs, who, when the chance comes in the arena to make a swift, spectacular end to half a dozen gladiators at once yields to the temptation and realizes remorsefully that the only god he really loves is the great god of war. In this child of his brain Mr. Shaw now recognizes a filial voice, prophesying war. Witness this excerpt from his note to the American production of his play:

"Finally, a word must be said about the prophetic character given to this play by the outbreak of war, which followed it so soon. In Ferrovius you have not only an individual character of a familiar type, but a historic symbol of humanity, captivated by the fascination of the Christian doctrine and passionately embracing it, only to discover at the first blast of the war trumpet that his real god is still Mars, and his Christianity only an admiration, an aspiration, a glimpse of a higher future, after all. Readers of the author's "Common Sense About the War" will remember the passage in which he calls on the Christian Churches to close their doors until the war is over, and not to put Mars in the place of Christ on their altars.

"In this he is obviously holding up the example of Ferrovius in this play, who quite simply and honestly gives up his pretention to Christianity after his sanguinary victory in the arena, and confesses himself a disciple of Mars, whilst retaining his conviction that though the Christian God is not yet, he will have the last word when all our pseudo-Christians are dust."

Of the work of the company in this play, there is time and space to say little more than that Mr. Heggie, already favorably known to American audiences, is splendid as the disarming Androcles, and that good work is done by Lilian McCarthy, Lionel Braham, and Horace Braham. The costumes are lovely and the settings effective, save for a pale forest scene, which is disturbingly reminiscent of the kimono worn by Zelda Sears in "The Show Shop."

"The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," is Prof. Curtis Hidden Page's English version of "La comédie de celui qui épouse une femme muette," a farce by Anatole France. It was first done at the Café Voltaire in Paris nearly three years ago, and has since been repeated in some of the prominent Parisian playhouses. This piece is more of a fable play than "Androcles." It might be given as a proverb under the title "Let Well Enough Alone."

Its story—that of a man who has his mute wife healed by an operation, and in desperation at the consequences has himself made deaf in self-defense—is written and played as a relic of the days of Rabelais. Its hearty mediaeval flavor is capitally preserved in the spirit of the Barker production. It is perfectly staged. There are parts of the Shaw play that are desultory, but "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" is entirely amusing and most satisfying to see.

MAJ. LOUIS L. ROBBINS DIES.

Ex-Vice President of Society of Army of the Potomac.

Major Louis Leland Robbins, a former member of the New York Cotton Exchange, died yesterday at his home in Nyack, N. Y., in his seventy-fifth year. He was a native of Salem, Mass., and was the great-grandson of Jonathan Robbins, a member of Capt. Parker's company of Minute Men, who fought at the Battle of Lexington. At the outbreak of the civil war, Major Robbins, who was about to enter Harvard, enlisted in the Twenty-third Massachusetts Infantry. He was twice wounded at the battle of Newberne, N. C., and took part in the Roanoke expedition. After the war he came to this city and joined the Cotton Exchange.

Major Robbins was Superintendent of the West Nyack Chapel, now the Central Nyack Congregational Church, for twenty years, and was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Nyack. He was for years an aide on the staff of the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army.

He was a former Vice President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, a War Veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and Treasurer of the Manhoic Association of New York. Major Robbins is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Andrew Tyler Huntington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Andrew Tyler Huntington, Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency of the Treasury for twenty-five years, died at his home here tonight. He was 73 years old and a veteran of the civil war. He had been connected with the Treasury Department for thirty-six years when he resigned on Jan. 1, 1914. He will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery tomorrow. Mr. Huntington was born at Savannah, Ga., but soon moved to Springfield, Mass., where, at the outbreak of the war, he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Massachusetts. He was discharged from service in 1865 and in the year following he went to work for Jay Cooke in his famous New York banking house, where he remained seven years.

Dr. Joseph Kalisher.

Dr. Joseph Kalisher, a prominent physician of the upper east side for the last thirty-four years, died yesterday at his home, 239 East Seventy-second Street, in his 57th year. He was born in this city and was graduated from the Medical College of New York University in 1881. Dr. Kalisher was a member of the County and State Medical Associations and a Fellow the National Medical Association. He was also a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Howard N. Ogden Dies Suddenly.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 27.—Howard N. Ogden, member of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia, and one of the commissioners to whom A. Leo Weil, the Pittsburgh attorney was alleged to have offered a bribe in connection with the case of the Manufacturers Heat and Light Company, died suddenly, at his home here late today. Members of his family declared he had been in ill health for more than a year, but his condition had not been considered serious.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELLEN SMITH OGDEN, wife of Willis L. Ogden, President of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and a daughter of Cyrus Peter Smith, first Mayor of Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 78 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Ogden was actively interested in the Home for Consumptives, the subject matter of which she was a member of the board, and the First Presbyterian Church. She left besides her husband four daughters.

THOMAS JAMES OUTERBRIDGE, a retired produce commission merchant, and for twenty years, a public weighmaster in Brooklyn, died of Bright's disease on Tuesday at his residence, 271 Martense Street, Flatbush. Mr. Outerbridge was born in Bermuda 76 years ago and was the organizer of the first steamship line to run between New York and Bermuda. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and a Past Regent of Prevoost Council, No. 1,856, R. A., a member of Electric Council, L. A. B., and an honorary member of Midwood Council No. 1,615, R. A.

JOHN W. BROWN, a retired builder of this city and Brooklyn, died at his residence, 170 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born 73 years ago in Montgomery, Ind.

CHARLES E. DILLON, a retired manufacturer of bath tubs in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence in Springfield, L. I. Mr. Dillon was in his sixty-third year, and had lived in Springfield for the last thirty-two years. He left a wife.

AUGUST STEINBUHLER, the New York representative for the Charles Horn Silk Company of Titusville, Penn., and formerly a vestryman in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, is dead at his home, 351 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mr. Steinbuhler was 71 years of age, and was born in Vienna, Austria. He is survived by his widow, three sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. ADELE LINGARD of Boston died on Tuesday at Lakewood, N. J., where she was spending the Winter. She had been prominent in Boston society for many years, and owned a magnificent Summer home at Annisquam, Mass. Mrs. Lingard was the daughter of an Austrian diplomat and spoke seven languages. She is survived by a daughter and a son, Eric Lingard, a student at the Harvard Law School, who formerly was a player on the Harvard football team.

EUGENE K. LAVELLE, 98 years old, said to have been a fur trader in New York many years ago and a close friend of John Jacob Astor, died Tuesday at his home in Denver, Col. He had moved from New York to Colorado in 1860.

FREDERICK DICKINSON WILLIAMS, 86 years old, a landscape painter, whose pictures were frequently exhibited in the Boston Art Club and other galleries, died dead in Brookline, Mass. He was a member of the Harvard class of 1850 and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts at Harvard in 1872.

DEWEY AUSTIN COBB, 73 years old, of Philadelphia, a veteran of the civil war and an author and educator, is dead at his home in Philadelphia. He served as Government Inspector of Arms at the Ilion Arsenal in this State during the civil war.

Mrs. GERTRUDE ALICE HUTTLINGER, wife of Alfred Huttlinger, who for the last seventeen years has been connected with the Fifth District Municipal Court, Brooklyn, and active in Democratic politics in that borough, died on Tuesday at her residence, 190 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bath Beach, aged 44 years.

THOMAS FOLEY, a liquor dealer in Brooklyn, and a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, and the Liquor Dealers' Association, is dead at his home, 41 Snyder Avenue, Flatbush, aged 59 years. He left two daughters and a son.

Mrs. MARY E. BAKER, widow of Dr. C. A. Baker, who was a well known physician of Yaphank, L. I., died on Tuesday at her home in Yaphank. She was 44 years of age.

GIDEON D. LORSCH, formerly connected with the Standard Oiled Clothing Company 157-163 Spring Street and Lenox Avenue, Bronx, died yesterday at his home, 266 Lenox Avenue, in his forty-fourth year. He was born in Hartford, Conn., but had lived in this city for many years. Mr. Lorsch was an active Mason, being a member of Mt. Neboh Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M.; a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Miss CHARLOTTE DALY FARRELL, daughter of former Councilman and Mrs. John Farrell, died at her home in Rahway, N. J., yesterday. Miss Farrell was for several years an instructor in the Rahway High School. She was a graduate of the Trenton Normal School, and at the time of her death a member of the senior class of Columbia College. Besides her parents she is survived by two sisters, Miss Ada Farrell, Principal of the Franklin School, and Miss Elsie Farrell, also a teacher in Rahway.

DR. JAS. H. PARKER, FINANCIER, DEAD

Ex-President of the New York Cotton Exchange Succumbs After an Operation, at 72.

SAVED MUTUAL ALLIANCE

While Trust Company's Head He Bought Its Holdings of $334,000 Claflin Paper on Day of Failure.

Dr. James H. Parker, for many years a prominent banker and cotton dealer of this city and one of the most prominent figures in New York's Southern colony, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital after having been ill several weeks from blood poisoning, which followed an operation on his knee. He was President of the New York Cotton Exchange for three terms and was President of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company until it combined with the Chatham and Phoenix National Bank a short time ago, when he became a Director of the bank.

Dr. Parker was President of the New York Southern Society in 1892 and 1893. He was a Confederate Veteran and a former commander of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York. Mrs. Parker, who was formerly Miss Julia A. Jones of Charleston, S. C., is also prominent in Southern circles in this city and is President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Born in Johnston County, N. C., on Jan. 4, 1843, Dr. Parker received his education in private schools and was attending school at the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted, and at the age of 19 was made a Lieutenant in the Sixty-second Regiment of the Georgia Cavalry. Later he was transferred to a North Carolina brigade and at the close of the war he returned to his home and became clerk of his county. He then studied medicine and for a while practiced at his home. In 1870 he entered the cotton business as a commission agent in Charleston, S. C., where he also handled naval stores on a large scale, and in 1882 he came to New York and obtained a seat on the Cotton Exchange. His commercial rise was rapid in New York and in 1890 he became Vice President of the Park Bank.

In 1898 Dr. Parker was elected President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company and later he served for many years as President of the United States National Bank of New York. During recent years Dr. Parker was gradually retiring from active business, but he retained his directorships. It was about Dec. 1 that he injured his knee, when he was caught in a revolving door at 35 Wall Street, and, although he was taken to the hospital and operated on immediately, his condition was not regarded as serious.

Dr. Parker's willingness to sacrifice his personal interests on behalf of business enterprises with which he was connected was illustrated by his action at the time of the Claflin failure last year, when he was President of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company.

When the failure occurred, the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, like almost every other banking institution in town, held a considerable quantity of the Claflin paper. The Mutual Alliance held $334,000, which had been bought in the market by Dr. Parker. A short time before the failure Dr. Parker, whose health was not good, was preparing to spend several weeks at Mt. Clemens. He had Vice President Frank Y. Baldwin make up a list of all the commercial paper the bank had.

"Baldwin," he said, "I want you to sell all this paper, get strong in cash, and keep so until I get back."

In a few days Mr. Baldwin had sold all of it except the Claflin collection and one other lot. The note brokers showed reluctance to handle Claflin paper, although for years it had been considered as good as Government bonds. After several days of negotiating the brokers finally declined to buy it.

A few days later the failure was announced. The capital of the trust company was $1,000,000 and if the paper was to be regarded as a total loss, it meant just $33.40 to be marked off of the book value of each share of stock, which would have brought it below par. In other words, the capital would have been impaired.

As soon as a noteholders' committee was formed, notices began to come to the Mutual Alliance, seeking to deny it of its claim. The committee was advised that the Mutual Alliance had no interest in the proceedings, as it owned no Claflin paper. Directors of the Mutual Alliance and Ingalls Schofield were informed by Mr. Baldwin that the paper had been sold, but to this day probably most of them do not know to whom it was sold. The State Banking Department, knowing that the Mutual Alliance had invested heavily in the paper, sent three examiners to see how it stood. They found it had all been sold the day the failure was announced. Everybody congratulated Mr. Baldwin on having had a great piece of luck.

Mr. Baldwin's explanation was this: Dr. Parker, who was at home packing up for his trip, called Mr. Baldwin on the telephone as soon as the Claflin failure was announced.

"Send all that Claflin paper to my brokers and charge it to my account," was what he said.

"I don't think you ought to do that," Mr. Baldwin protested.

"Can I do it legally?" asked Dr. Parker. He was told that there was no doubt about his right to buy paper that might prove to be worthless if he wanted to, and he ordered the transfer made.

Months afterward, when Dr. Parker was on his deathbed in the hospital he said to Mr. Baldwin one day:

"Did I buy all that Claflin paper for the bank?"

He was told that he did and seemed satisfied with the trade he had made in taking it off the bank's hands.

Dr. Parker was ex-President of the New York Club, ex-President of the New York Club, and a member of the Manhattan, New York Athletic, Tuxedo, Lawyers', and National Arts Clubs. His residence was at 18 East Sixty-ninth Street.

VAST AUDIENCE AT 'CARMEN'

Miss Farrar, Caruso, and Amato in the Leading Roles.

"Carmen" was given again at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the sixth time, before one of the largest audiences of the season. The public interest in this production has been great, and has made it probably the most popular one that has been given at the Opera House for some time. The most obvious reason for this fact is the participation of Miss Farrar and Mr. Caruso; but it would be gratifying to think that one important reason is the extraordinary finish, musical beauty and dramatic intensity of the whole under Mr. Toscanini's direction.

The cast was the same as that which took part in the first performance, with Mr. Amato as Escamillo. Though the audience was so large, it was not so enthusiastic over what was offered it as might be expected.

Vassar Alumnae Play Tomorrow.

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, the new President of Vassar College, will be the guest of honor at the performance of the Vassar alumnae play, "The Road to Yesterday," which will be given tomorrow night at the Century Lyceum, in the Century Opera House Building. This is the first Vassar play in which the male rôles will be taken by men. The cast includes Irene Miles, Elinor Fatman, Melaine Avery, Estelle Muiqueen, Gabrielle Elliot, Agnes D. Moore, Lloyd Robinson, Victor R. Ralli, Walter E. Sachs, Leonard S. Griggs, F. Jerome Patton, Charles H. Frazee, Daniel J. O'Sullivan, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, and Edward L. Carroll. The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, which obtains positions for girl graduates, will benefit by the play.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

TARBOX.—Jan. 25, 1915, Westchester, N. Y. C., to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Tarbox, a son and daughter.

HANAN.—Jan. 26, 1,073 5th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hanan, a son.

Married.

CULLEN—KNIGHT.—Dec. 31, at St. Nicholas's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. R. Elwood of St. Thomas's Church, Liscard, James Cullen (Lieutenant First Sportsmen's Battalion, Royal Fusiliers) of Buenos Aires and Gartcosh Hall, Glasgow, to Charlotte Evelyn, only daughter of Charles W. Knight of New York City, and granddaughter of Mrs. Henry Moss, Carlton House, Liscard.

Brooklyn.

BEDFORD—HUFF.—Jan. 26, Julia Huff to Henry E. Bedford.

DEMPSEY—KEEN.—Jan. 25, Mary E. Keen to Joseph F. Dempsey.

SNOW—VAN DAHL.—Jan. 26, Virginia A. Van Dahl to Richmond C. Snow.

STEINER—RIEMER.—Jan. 24, Fannie Riemer to Bernhard Steiner.

Died.

ARFMANN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1915, Sophie, beloved wife of Christopher Arfmann, aged 67. Funeral from the residence, 3,511 Farragut Road, Flatbush, Friday, at 2 P. M.

COHEN.—Ella Cohen, beloved wife of Max Cohen. Funeral at residence, 7 West 112th St., Thursday, Jan. 28, at 1 o'clock.

COLES.—At Hartford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1915, Josephine Latting, wife of Charles F. Coles. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 10:30 A. M.

FELT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1915, at St. Luke's Hospital, Henry Latham Felt of Sea Gate, L. I., in his 56th year. Funeral services at 20 Morningside Av., New York City, on Friday evening, Jan. 29, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

FOLEY.—On Jan. 26, 1915, in his 75th year, John Arthur Foley, at his late residence, The Ryndant, 623 West 207th St. Funeral private.

GANCZFRIED.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1915, after a long illness, Albert, beloved husband of Caroline, in his 62d year. Funeral Friday, 10 P. M., from his late residence, 259 85th St., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

GANTZ.—Walter Herbert, husband of Cornelia Allaire Roberts, in his 60th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the services at his late residence, Bayonne, N. J., on Jan. 28, at 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

HAHN.—Company B, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., New York, Jan. 27, 1915.—It is with sorrow that I announce the death this day of our comrade, Robert H. Hahn. Members of the company will attend services at the Lenox Avenue Union Church, 7 West 116th St., at 12 o'clock Sunday, Jan. 31, 1915. Citizen's dress.

WILLIAM M. HALS

YALE DEFEATS PRINCETON AT HOCKEY---NATIONAL RACQUETS---ATHLETICS

PRINCETON LOSES IN ROUGH HOCKEY

Yale Scores a Victory in Intercollegiate League Series, 3 Goals to 1.

Yale defeated Princeton in a slam-bang hockey match at St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 3 to 1. The game bristled with so much rough checking, tripping and violent scrimmaging that neither team displayed any team work or passing and what scoring was done was due to individual efforts. All the scoring was accomplished in the first half, while in the last period both teams set a fast clip at defensive play and both goals were guarded so well that all the random shots were turned back.

There was a lot more tripping going on than the officials noticed and there was hardly a moment of the game when some of the players were not sprawling on the ice. In one of the scrimmages Peacock, the Princeton Captain, skated into the mêlée with such force that half a dozen of the players became tangled in a heap. And the peculiar part of the game was that no one was even scratched. The fast pace throughout, however, took all the stamina out of the players long before the final whistle blew and it was a pretty well exhausted group of athletes which left the ice after the game.

Capt. Sweney, the Yale Captain at rover, was the star of the game and his runs and shooting were a big factor in the Yale victory. For Princeton the cleverest players were Hill, on the forward line, and Cohu, the Tiger goal tender, who, in the second half turned back half a dozen shots from the Yale skaters' sticks.

The game began in a whirl of action. The players jostled each other about and all efforts at combination play went for naught. After nearly five minutes of play Sweney carried the puck down the rink and made a hard shot which bounded off Cohu's shin pads at the Princeton cage. Wiser was close and drove the rebound back for the first goal. Capt. Sweney scored the second goal for Yale when Wiser smashed a random shot out of scrimmage which the Yale Captain caught just in time to slip it into the Princeton goal.

In the meantime Hills of Princeton and Wiser of Yale, who opposed each other in the forward line, were having a lively time bumping and tripping each other. Hills was detected by the referee and ruled off for two minutes. Sweney tripped W. Humphreys, the Tiger rover and gave him a bad spill for which the Yale leader was banished for two minutes.

Princeton's only goal came after eleven minutes of play W. Humphreys, the big Princeton rover, managed to get the rubber at the end of his stick and he made a swift shot to Schoen, who caged the puck. Just before the first period ended Capt. Sweney again broke loose and after squirming his way through a maise of waving arms and sticks, he tore through and caged the puck for Yale's third goal.

Cohu, the Princeton goal keeper, gave a new feature of defense in the second period when, after stopping a shot from Herron's stick, he fell down on the ice and in order to prevent the Yale players from getting a shot, the goal keeper sat on the puck and became the target of innumerable jabs from the Yale hockey sticks.

Peacock of Princeton, who is also an intercollegiate golfer, showed his talent in this direction by making several hard mashie shots on the ice, in one of which case was rather bad. York, the Yale goal tender, made some fine stops toward the end of the game which saved his team considerable trouble. Bierworth was the only offender who suffered in the last period. He was detected tripping and ruled off, the game ending before he got back on the ice. The line-up and summary:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
York	Goal	Cohu
Herron	Point	Cowan
Murray	Cover point	Humphreys
Sweney	Rover	W. Humphreys
McDonald	Centre	Peacock
Dickey	left wing	Hills
Wiser	Right wing	Schoen

Goals—Wiser, half; First goal for Yale by Wiser in 4:18; second goal for Yale by Sweney in 9:05; third goal for Princeton by Schoen in 11:00; fourth goal for Yale by Sweney in 18:00. Penalties—Hills, Sweney and Bierworth, 2 minutes each for tripping. Substitutions—Bierworth for Wiser, Floyd for Cowan, Coney for Hills. Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club. Assistant referee—Ernest Garon, Hockey Club. Umpires—W. Croker, Goal umpires—Stewart Payson, Hockey Club, and Frank Ellison, Wanderers Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

NEW HAVEN BEATS ST. NICKS

New York Hockeyists Outskated Throughout New Haven Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—The St. Nicholas Hockey team of New York was beaten 5 to 1 tonight by the New Haven combination, who led throughout and finished the first half with a 3 to 1 advantage. St. Nicholas was outskated throughout and was continuously on the defensive. The game was stopped in the second half because of a cut in the forehead sustained by Stanley of the visitors. Fynan starred for New Haven and Stanley for the visitors. The last goal was oddly caged by bounding off the back of goal tender Kelley into the cage. The line-up and summary:

New Haven.	Position.	St. Nicholas.
Hall	Goal	Tilney
Jamieson	Point	Trimble
Deming	Cover point	Von Bernuth
Angiere	Centre	Fox
Fynan	Rover	Stanley
Declardines	Right wing	Kilner
Kelley	Left wing	Van Vechten

Goals—Angiere, Fynan, (2,) Kelley, Stanley. Stops—Tilney, 21; Hall, 17. Referee—Mr. Ford, New Haven. Umpire—Mr. Martin, Brooklyn. Halves—Thirty minutes.

St. Peter's Wins Hockey Match.

St. Peter's School of Hoboken defeated Loyola School yesterday at the St. Nicholas Rink in a fast hockey game. The Jersey schoolboys took an early lead, and when time was called the score was 5 to 1 in their favor. At the end of the first period they had a 3 to 0 lead. G. Noonan scored four goals for the winners and Walsh made the other tally. J. H. Amy, the Loyola centre, saved his team from a shut-out by scoring a pretty goal in the second period. The winners had things all their own way practically from the start. The line-up:

St. Peter's.	Position.	Loyola.
Mulcahy	Goal	P. Amy
Ferris	Point	Woodward
Noonan	Cover point	Hennessey
G. Noonan	Rover	J. Amy
Reilly	Centre	J. H. Amy
Walsh	Left wing	Bensiger
McCormack	Right wing	Kersey

Goals—G. Noonan, (4,) Walsh, J. H. Amy. Referee—Mr. Butler. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Hockey Games at Rink This Week.

The Hockey Club and Crescents will play a hockey league game at the St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night. The St. Nicks and the Argonauts of Toronto, one of the fastest Canadian amateur teams, will play at the rink Saturday night. The league champions will probably have the hardest fight of the season to beat the Canadians. The St. Nicks have beaten Canadian teams this season and the Argonauts are out to restore the hockey prestige of the Dominion.

New York A. C. Ice Meet Postponed.

Owing to the poor condition of the ice at the Notlek outdoor rink, the New York Athletic Club's open skating meet scheduled for tonight has been postponed until next Tuesday evening. These races were originally carded for Tuesday night.

Ask Governor to Prevent Bout.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Gov. Willis was formally requested today to prevent the "Gunboat" Smith-Jim Flynn bout at the armory here next Monday night in a letter drawn up by the Cincinnati Methodist Ministers' Association. The letter to the Governor states that it is the belief of the ministers that "the moral interests of our city and the dignity of the State of Ohio will be best conserved by Executive interference."

RESTRICTING ATHLETES.

A. A. U. Makes Fourteenth Regiment Race Short If Weather Is Bad.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association has taken upon its own hands the physical welfare of the local long-distance runners, and yesterday notified the Fourteenth Regiment, which this year will promote the annual Brooklyn-to-Sea Gate marathon, on Feb. 22, that the distance of the contest can be no longer than twelve miles, provided the thermometer registers less than twenty degrees above zero on the day of the race. At present the Fourteenth contemplates a twenty-mile run, whereas last year, when it was conducted by the Thirteenth Regiment, it was run at the marathon distance of 26 miles 385 yards. If the temperature is only a fraction above twenty degrees, the men can be sent the full distance of twenty miles.

The action of the Registration Board was taken to prevent a possible fatal result, which is not improbable if last year's conditions prevail this year. On that occasion there was zero weather, and many of the contestants fell by the wayside before they had traveled more than a few miles. Some of them were in such precarious condition that they had to be attended by physicians. The same was true in 1913.

The Fourteenth Regiment must notify all prospective participants that they will have to be examined by a physician before they are permitted to start and that they must wear suitable clothing, (woolen stockings, gymnasium pants, sweaters, ear muffs, and gloves.) Any athlete refusing to comply with these conditions will not be permitted to start, according to Jake Stumpf, and representatives of the Registration Board will be present at the starting mark to see that their mandate is adhered to.

The railroad ticket to San Francisco and return, or its equivalent in money, which will be awarded to the winner, will have to be turned over by the Fourteenth Regiment to the Registration Board, which will see that the athlete is protected. If the winner cannot make the trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, he will receive no benefit from the ticket or the money, but will get only the additional trophy that goes with the victory.

M. A. L. GAMES MARCH 13.

Annual Military Championship Awarded to Thirteenth Regiment.

In spite of reports to the contrary, the Military Athletic League will hold its annual track and field championships this year, for at a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the organization it was decided to stage the meet on March 13 in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn. Until announcement to this effect was made it was believed by many that the M. A. L. would pass up the title sports this Winter.

A committee consisting of Major Cooke, Twenty-third Regiment, Chairman; Major Wilson, Eighth Regiment; Capt. Dean, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. Dilger, Twenty-second Regiment, and Capt. Bayles, Fourteenth Regiment, was appointed to take charge of the games. A meeting of this committee will be held on Saturday at the Army and Navy Club to select the list of events and decide upon the officials. Any other details in connection with the meet will also be settled.

It is presumed that the same championship events will be contested as last year. These include 70-yard dash, wall-scaling, 880-yard run, running high jump, one and two mile bicycle races, putting 16-pound shot, 220-yard run, 220-yard obstacle race, 220-yard hurdle race, 440-yard run, one-mile run, and one-mile relay.

The Seventy-first Regiment team, coached by Bernie Wefers of the New York A. C., captured the title last year.

INNOVATION IN SCHOOLS.

Athletic Efficiency to Count in Detroit Boys' Education.

The system of giving high school athletes credit in the regular curriculum for their athletic activities, which has been talked of in New York, but never adopted, will be tried out in Detroit during this year. This idea has been discussed in educational circles all over the country, and the Detroit experiment will be watched with much interest. Every student will receive credit for the efforts put forth trying to win a place on a school team, but it does not mean that the number of letters awarded will be increased. Instead, the students will receive credit for athletic competition which will stand them in securing their diplomas the same as regular class work does.

The Board of Education in Detroit has arranged to give credit for work in gymnasium classes, basketball, football, baseball, on the cinder path and in swimming. The movement is to encourage athletics, but not at the expense of the regular curriculum, so that the credit allowed for athletic work will not be great.

It has frequently occurred that students leave left athletic squads in the different schools after one or two workouts, simply because they were unable to see how they would receive any reward with so many more experienced and better qualified men on the squads. There are also a number of students who do not care to compete in high school athletics because they feel they cannot spare the time from their regular studies, and if athletics were to count toward their diplomas it would naturally result in a great many more students getting the benefit of some kind of sport.

Paterson Elks' Diamond Games.

Many New York athletes have already entered the annual diamond meet of the Paterson Elks, which will be held on the night of Feb. 17 in the Fifth Regiment Armory, Paterson, N. J. The feature event will be a 1,000-yard special run, for which invitations have been sent to the best athletes in the East at this distance. Other events open to all registered athletes are: Running handicap, three-mile handicap, 300-yard handicap, and one-mile walk, handicap. There will also be a two-mile bicycle race for N. C. A. riders. A silver statue of Mercury, valued at $300, will be held for a year by the club scoring the largest number of points, and it will become the permanent property of any organization winning it three times.

Entry blanks were issued yesterday for the gymnastic meet to be conducted by the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on Feb. 27, and for a wrestling tournament to be held by St. George's Club on March 20. Two classes comprise the programme at the latter meeting, 158-pound novice and 158 pounds. Horizontal bar, side horse, and parallel bar competition will be seen in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnastic tourney.

Knights of St. Anthony Games.

Over 250 entries have been received for the sixth annual games and reception of the Knights of St. Anthony on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Marcy and Haywood Avenues, Brooklyn. The big event will be the great suburban quarter for the $500 trophy. The field will consist of Halpin and Caldwell of Boston, Meredith of Philadelphia, and Gough of Milrose A. C. Abel Kiviat's entry is expected this week. Halpin and Meredith have each won a leg on this beautiful bronze statue, and a close race is expected. The prizes for the open events consist of an oak chest of silver consisting of thirty-two pieces to first, thirty pieces to second, and twenty-six pieces to third to finish. The one-mile Catholic Athletic League relay race will be another feature event, with Loughlin Lyceum and Knights of St. Anthony in the competition. Entries will close on Feb. 10 with M. J. McLaughlin, 750 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.

Soldiers to Hold Dual Meet.

Arrangements have been practically completed for a dual meet between athletes of the Thirteenth and Twenty-third Regiments of Brooklyn. The latter organization issued a challenge recently, and it was accepted by Jim Rosenberger's team. No date or place has been selected as yet for the games, but a committee from both regiments will meet probably on Saturday to close these details. A standard list of military track and field events will be contested. Some excellent athletes are members of these regiments.

Tent Pegging at Central Academy.

Tent pegging was an added feature to the weekly ride last night at the Central Park Riding Academy. The event attracted a number of members of the riding class, and resulted in a victory for O. W. Coleman, who picked up the tent peg seven times in succession. The tent de barre was won by H. Prickle. Twenty-five couples took part in the music ride, which was led by Mrs. J. Magan and William Salmon.

LEADERS OF YANKS DISCOVER RECRUITS

Brubaker and Clarkson Lost Sight Of Since Scout Irwin Landed Them.

Secretary Harry Sparrow and Capt. T. L. Huston of the Yankees discovered yesterday that they had two ball players whom they had not accounted for. The Yankees did not get a single player in the draft last fall and have the distinction of being the only major league club which did not get a player from the minor leagues. This is accounted for by the fact that during the drafting season former President Frank Farrell knew that he was going to get rid of his stock and he did not bother about building up the club for next season.

One new player is Brubaker, shortstop, who played last season in Bay City, Mich., the same league which developed Fred Merkle. Brubaker did not shine especially in the Michigan League. His batting average was .276, and he ranked sixth among the shortstops, with an average of .917. The other player who has been unearthed is Walter Clarkson, a pitcher. He is not, however, the Walter Clarkson of Harvard, who was with the Yankees under Clarke Griffith. This Clarkson played independent ball in Milwaukee, and was unearthed by Scout Arthur Irwin.

Secretary Sparrow announced that Manager Bill Donovan would start South today in search for a training camp. He will take along Scout Joe Kelley, who will join him at Baltimore. Manager Donovan will be the guest at a banquet given in Columbus, Ga., by the Board of Trade, who will tell the New York leader why the Yankees should train in that place. Donovan will also visit Savannah, Ga., and other places before making the final choice. A place in Florida is also under consideration.

Business Manager Dick Carroll of the Brooklyn Federal League Club returned yesterday from a trip in the South, where he has been looking over possible training sites for the Brookfeds. Carroll visited Columbia, S. C., where Bill Bradley trained the club last season. The Brookfeds last season trained on the baseball park of the University of South Carolina, but the park has been given up to real estate improvements, and it is doubtful if the college's new park will be ready in time for the invasion of the Feds.

Carroll also visited Brunswick, Ga., but he was not impressed with this place. The training park which attracted his attention, however, and which will probably be chosen, is Brown's Wells, Miss. If the Brooklyn Club goes to this resort, it will be an innovation, because the Wells are sixteen miles from the nearest railroad station. The mineral springs at this place are very beneficial and the resort is frequented by vacationists during the Winter on account of its springs, a modern hotel, and a fine golf course.

Business Manager Carroll also called at Brisbane, Ga., which is just north of the Florida line. This place is opposite Jekyl Island, a resort where Manager George Stallings and a promoting syndicate are planning to build a training camp which will accommodate several major league ball clubs.

Braves Get Waivers on Holdouts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—President Gaffney of the Boston National League Club has secured waivers on Outfielder Mann and Third Baseman Deal, who have been holding out for more salary. Mann, when told that the very substantial raise he demanded was out of the question, threatened to jump to the Federal League, and Gaffney told him to go ahead, as the Braves' management would not stand in his light. Mann also asked a raise, but Gaffney told him he would not see it. He also informed Deal that he could not be believed that when the two players find that none of the other clubs declined to waive they will sign and come in line for another share of world series money.

Tufts College Baseball Dates.

MEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 27.—The Tufts College baseball schedule was announced today as follows: April 16, Manhattan at New York; 17, Annapolis at Annapolis; 19, Mount St. Joseph at Baltimore; 20, Maryland "Aggies" at College Park, Md.; 21, Georgetown at Washington; 22, Fordham at New York; 30, Georgetown at Tufts; May 4, Holy Cross at Worcester; 5, Boston College at Tufts; 7, Bowdoin at Portland, Me.; 8, Brown at Tufts; 13, Bowdoin at Tufts; 14, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 15, Vermont at Burlington, Vt.; 22, Brown at Providence, R. I.; 29, Holy Cross at Tufts; June 4, Dartmouth at Tufts; 20, Wesleyan at Middletown; 21, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Tufts; June 5, Trinity at Tufts; 9, Yale at New Haven.

Syracuse to Stay in State League.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Announcement was made late last night that the sale of the Syracuse franchise in the New York State Baseball League scheduled for today would be postponed until Feb. 25. The postponement is at the request of President Farrell of the State League. President Farrell stated that the International League had made no application for property rights in Syracuse. Owners of State League clubs do not want Syracuse to leave the State circuit, it is said.

Chifeds to Release Ten Men.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Members of the Chicago Federal League Club will leave for Spring training at Shreveport, La., on March 6, it was announced today. Eight or ten of last season's players will either be traded or released, Manager Tinker said. None of them, however, was taken from the ranks of organized baseball.

Whitted to Stay with Braves.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 27.—After a conference today with Manager Moran of the Philadelphia Nationals George Whitted, utility outfielder, announced he would remain with the Huston Nationals. He said he and Moran had discussed a transfer to Philadelphia, but could not agree on a salary. The conference, he said, was held with Manager Stallings's consent.

Detroit Releases Heilmann.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—Harry Heilmann, substitute first baseman and outfielder of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, was released today to the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League.

New Rochelle Yacht Club Shoot.

Sixteen men faced the traps yesterday in the second invitation shoot for the season of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and considering the poor conditions, including an overcast sky, the scores made were creditable. The match was at 100 clay birds at 18 yards rise. R. M. Hilgeman and Dr. G. H. Martin tied with 96 each for the high gun scratch prize, and in the shoot-off Higginson was the winner. In the contest for the first handicap prize, Dr. G. H. Martin broke 95, which, with his handicap of 4, gave him the top score of 99 and the prize. W. H. Yule was the runner up with 98. He captured the second handicap trophy. The third prize was taken by F. W. Howard, who won it on a shoot-off with J. Starr, these two having tied with scores of 97. Among the professionals Neat Apgar was the winner with 92 breaks to his credit. "Jack" Fanning was second and "Tom" Davis third.

P. S. A. L. Wants More Rifle Ranges.

Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, will shortly apply to the military authorities for the use of the armory rifle ranges on which the schoolboy marksmen of this city may practice. Other plans for the extension of rifle practice in the schools are under consideration, and will be discussed at a meeting of the Board of Coaches at Gen. Wingate's offices, 20 Nassau Street, tomorrow afternoon. Preparations are under way for the annual indoor tournament of the P. S. A. L., to be held at Grand Central Palace in connection with the Sportsmen's Show from Feb. 20 to 27. It is possible that twenty-four ranges will be placed at the disposal of the schoolboys, whereas in years past they could compete on only eighteen. Because of the increased number of ranges more range officers will be needed by the league, and Gen. Wingate will discuss this problem with the coaches tomorrow.

FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Turn Verein Team Beats N. Y. A. C. in Junior Sabres Contest.

The fencers of the New York Turn Verein won the junior sabre team championship at the New York Turn Verein last night, when the New York Athletic Club was defeated by a score of 6 to 2. The Fencers Club of Philadelphia, which had been beaten by a close score by the New York A. C., withdrew from the competition after the decisive victory of the Turn Verein over the Winged Foot representatives, it being considered that there was no chance of victory in further competition.

In the preliminary round, the Fencers Club of Philadelphia having drawn the bye, the New York Athletic Club was pitted against the West Point Officers Club, and the former defeated the soldiers handily. The West Pointers gained only three victories, while the Winged Foot representatives were gathering in five. This was a complete reversal of the condition that was expected, for the men from up the river were considered likely contestants for the final honors.

In the other preliminary the team of the New York Turn Verein scored over the New York Fencers Club by 5 bouts to 2. In the next round the New York A. C., which had defeated the West Point representatives, was pitted against the Fencers Club of Philadelphia, and again Mercury Foch of Tolianen were victorious, the score being 5 to 4. The result was uncertain up to the last bout, when C. McPherson defeated L. M. Fleisher of Philadelphia and clinched the victory for the New York A. C. The summary:

Preliminary Round.—New York A. C. defeated West Point Officers' Fencers' Club, 5 bouts to 3; F. B. O'Connor, New York A. C., defeated Lieut. O. N. Sohlberg, West Point, and lost to Lieut. H. E. Miner, West Point, and Lieut. S. C. Godfrey, West Point; V. Curti, New York A. C., defeated Lieut. O. N. Sohlberg, West Point; Lieut. H. E. Miner, West Point, and Lieut. S. C. Godfrey, West Point; C. McPherson, New York A. C., defeated Lieut. S. C. Godfrey, West Point, and lost to Lieut. O. N. Sohlberg, West Point.

New York Turn Verein defeated New York Fencers' Club by 5 bouts to 2. A. Strauss, New York Turn Verein, defeated P. Meylan, New York Fencers' Club; A. Lyon, New York Fencers' Club, and M. Schoenmaker, New York Fencers' Club. G. Reimherr, Jr., New York Turn Verein, defeated A. Lyon, New York Fencers' Club, and L. M. Schoenmaker, New York Fencers' Club. O. Cathcart, New York Turn Verein, lost to P. Meylan, New York Fencers' Club, and L. M. Schoonmaker, New York Fencers' Club.

Semi-final Round.—New York A. C. defeated Fencers' Club of Philadelphia by 5 bouts to 4. F. B. O'Connor, New York A. C., defeated B. Fraley and Y. G. Bartol, Fencers' Club of Philadelphia, and lost to L. M. Fleisher, Fencers' Club of Philadelphia. V. Curti, New York A. C., defeated L. M. Fleisher and Y. G. Bartol, Fencers' Club of Philadelphia, and lost to B. Fraley, Fencers' Club of Philadelphia. C. McPherson, New York A. C., defeated L. M. Fleisher, Fencers' Club of Philadelphia, and lost to B. Fraley and Y. G. Bartol, Fencers' Club of Philadelphia.

SKATER KAAD A "PRO."

Admits That He Played Baseball in Southern Michigan League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Harry Kaad, amateur ice skating champion of Illinois and star of the Illinois Athletic Club squad of skaters, has admitted, according to a story published today, that he is a professional.

Kaad, who was selected as one of the seven best amateurs in the United States to compete at Cleveland Jan. 29 and 30 and at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 2, 3, and 4, in the national championships, said that he played professional baseball with the Adrian Club of the Southern Michigan League last season.

Investigation was started at Cleveland questioning the amateur standing of the Illinois champion. It was charged that Kaad was ineligible to compete for amateur skating honors, as he had played professional ball.

Officials of the Western Skating Association and National Skating Union are expected to declare Kaad a professional and reassign to other skaters medals Kaad has won in various events.

Kaad said, however, that he would retain the trophies he has won as an amateur.

According to the provisions of the International Skating Union code, Kaad did not sacrifice his amateur standing by playing with the Adrian Club, of the Southern Michigan League, but by the code of Central Amateur Athlete Union, it was said, Kaad had become a professional.

GUNBOAT SMITH WINS.

Battling Levinsky Defeated in 20 Rounds at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—"Gunboat" Smith won a decision over "Battling" Levinsky in a 20-round bout here tonight. Levinsky seemed unable to solve Smith's jabbing and hooking attack and left the ring badly battered. Smith was unmarked. Smith weighed 170 and Levinsky 171 pounds.

Ten-Round Bouts for Pennsylvania.

Ten-round boxing exhibitions would be legalized in Pennsylvania, according to the provisions of a bill offered by Representative Ferry. A State Commission to supervise and control boxing would also be created.

Perry proposes a commission of five members to be appointed by the Governor, each to receive an annual salary of $1,000. A secretary to be named by the commissioners would receive $1,200. Each would serve two-year terms.

The commission would issue licenses to all boxing organizations under certain conditions and would pass upon all matches in a manner to be determined by the commission, which would have the right to prescribe its own regulations, except that the act provides for the use of eight-ounce gloves.

Clubs and promoters would be required to furnish an affidavit after each exhibition giving the number of tickets sold and the gross receipts, upon which the State would collect 5 per cent. The holding of boxing shows for a license and other violations of the act are made misdemeanors punishable by a minimum fine of $100.

McTeague and Stein Matched.

Mike McTeague, the Irish welterweight, has been matched with Joe Stein for the main bout of ten rounds at the Fairmont A. C. on Saturday night. The boxer from the Emerald Isle has won a majority of his bouts by knockouts, and he stops Stein he will have accomplished a feat that Mike Gibbons failed to perform. In the semi-final contest of ten rounds Billy Fitzsimmons of Yonkers will oppose Charley Tutley of Harlem.

Boxing Suit Postponed Again.

An additional delay of two days was granted yesterday by Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court to the State Athletic Commission in the mandamus proceedings brought against the Boxing Board by the Manhattan Athletic Club, the promoters of which are endeavoring to compel Messrs. O'Neil, Dixon, and Price to issue them a license. The hearing will take place tomorrow morning. The Attorney General's office will look after the interests of the Athletic Commission.

Crescent A. C. Boxing Tonight.

There should be plenty of action and keen competition at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn tonight. More than seventy aspiring amateurs have sent in their entries for the monthly boxing tournament, among whom are some of the best boys in their respective classes. The finals will take place on Saturday night.

Columbia Wrestlers at N. Y. A. C.

Columbia's wrestlers will compete against the crack New York A. C. team Saturday night in a return meet in the New York A. C. gym. In their first meeting the Morningside collegians won by four bouts to three, though they secured only one fall. The New York A. C. team has been strengthened, however, by the acquisition of Nargianes, a former Columbia wrestler, who won the intercollegiate championship in 1910. He is slated to wrestle Capt. "Nat" Pendleton, intercollegiate 175-pound champion, and the bout is expected to prove a sensational one. Both men are said to be in the best of condition.

Breaks Two Ribs Wrestling.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Gene Westegaard of this city won from Joe Turner of Washington, D. C., here tonight in a wrestling match which was announced as for the middleweight championship. Turner, after winning the first bout, had two ribs broken and forfeited the match. Westegaard also defeated Albright of Rochester in a handicap bout.

FISHER SHAKES UP COLUMBIA'S 'FIVE'

Basket Ball Team's Weakness at Centre Has Cost It Two Defeats.

Coach Harry Fisher has made an important change in the lineup of the Columbia basket ball five. Ecky Calder has been moved from centre to his old position at right forward, replacing Kornsand. This leaves a big hole at centre, with Jeff Healy as the most likely candidate. Dwyer will remain as Calder's running mate at left forward, with Charley Lee and Capt. Benson, veterans of three years, rounding out the quintet as guards.

The lack of a good centre has greatly handicapped the Blue and White team all season and has been the cause of its in and out career. Touted as the wonder team in basket ball and picked to win every game played, the Columbians have won only one of their three league games to date. During the early season spurt that carried the team to six victories in as many preliminary contests with such teams as Fordham and New York University, Jack Wegener, last year's centre, filled in at the pivot position. While he did not score many baskets the former Horace Mann star was a wonder on the defense, but cannot get into the game now because of ineligibility in studies. Fisher then experimented with Calder. Ecky, however, has not made good in spite of his speed because centre is not his natural position. Not only has he been outjumped on the toss-up, but several costly goals have been "jumped in" on him when near the basket on account of his lesser height. Burghard, a substitute, has never been able to last a full half. The new change should work an improvement in the general team play. Healy is a big, husky fellow who has shown up well with the second team.

Kingsley School Wins Fifth Game.

Kingsley School's basket ball team's record for consecutive victories was continued yesterday afternoon when it defeated the South Orange High School quintet in an interesting game on the former's court at Essex Fells, N. J., by the score of 48 to 16. This is Kingsley School's fifth straight victory. The South Orange team has had a successful season, having won fourteen of the seventeen games in which the team contested, and for this reason the game was considered among the most important on the Kingsley schedule. Tremaine and Frost were the stars, the former scoring eleven goals from the floor and six from fouls, while Frost tallied seven field goals. The line-up:

Kingsley.	Positions.	South Orange.
Frost	Right forward	Fitzsimmons
Tremaine	Left forward	LeaMond
Bingham	Centre	Brady
Sperry	Right guard	Hagan
Reavey	Left guard	Seamon

Goals from field—Frost, (7,) Tremaine, (11,) Bingham, (2,) Reavey, Fitzsimmons, (3,) LeaMond, (2,) Seamon. Goals from fouls—Tremaine, Fitzsimmons, (4,) Referee—Walter H. Hammond, Princeton. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Hamilton Institute Wins Again.

In an exciting and closely contested game yesterday afternoon the Hamilton Institute for Boys basket ball team defeated the Poly Prep quintet, on the former's court, by the score of 21 to 20. The Hamilton five jumped in to the lead early and at the end of the first half was on the long end of a 16-to-5 score. In the second half, however, Maxwell, last year's all-scholastic forward, was sent into the contest by the Poly Prep manager, and with his aid the latter team gained confidence and decreased the Hamilton lead, so that three minutes before the end of the game the teams were tied at twenty points. Hannersley broke this tie, however, with a tally on a free throw just a few seconds before the whistle. The line-up:

Hamilton.	Position.	Poly Prep.
Battock	Right forward	Mendes
Hammersley	Left forward	Castle
Kiernan	Centre	Genthner
Lockwood	Right guard	Weiss
Duffy	Left guard	Ready

Substitution—Maxwell for Lardi, Goals from field—Battock, Mendes, (3,) Kiernan, Duffy, Maxwell, (2,) Genthner. Goals from fouls—Hammerstein, (6,) Ready, (6,) Mendes, (3,) Kiernan. Referee—Mr. Farrell, C. C. N. Y. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Mt. Pleasant Academy's Close Game

Mount Pleasant Academy's basket ball team won a close victory over the Westchester Military Academy quintet yesterday afternoon on the former's court at Ossining, N. Y., by the score of 31 to 29. The game was keenly contested throughout, and up to the final whistle the result was in doubt. The excellent defensive playing of Tremaine, right forward, and the accuracy displayed by Morris were the chief factors in the Mount Pleasant victory. The latter scored nine field goals. The line-up:

Mt. Pleasant.	Position.	W. M. A.
Delmont	Right forward	Rosen
Morris	Left forward	Lopes
Crosby	Centre	Segal
Lynch	Right guard	Saltzman
Lattie	Left guard	McCabe

Substitution—Murray for McCabe. Goals from field—Delmont (2,) Morris (9,) Crosby (2,) Rosen (3,) Lopes, Segal (4,) Saltzman (2,) McCabe. Goals from fouls—Delmont (5,) Segal (3.) Referee—R. W. Weiss, Columbia University. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Montclair Piles Up Big Score.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 27.—Montclair Academy basket ball team won its sixth consecutive game by defeating the Battin High School five of Elisabeth at the Montclair Academy gymnasium this afternoon by the score of 49 to 4. The line-up:

Montclair.	Position.	Battin H. S.
Radford	Left forward	Paralow
Deetjen	Right forward	Hubach
Boulder	Centre	Parsons
Spencer	Left guard	Potter
Hasel	Right guard	Martin

Substitutions—Rich for Radford, Cameron for Rich, Markthaler for Potter. Goals from field—Radford, Rich, (3,) Deetjen, (5,) Boulder, (4,) Lebrun, Hasel, (7,) Paralow. Goals from fouls—Deetjen, (0,) Markthaler, (2.) Time of periods—Fifteen minutes. Referee—William J. Hasel, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College.

Morristown, 61; Newman, 18.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 27.—Morristown School defeated Newman School today in a game of basket ball by the score of 61 to 18. The Devitalis brothers and Capt. Clement were Morristown's mainstays, while Doyle and Toole starred for Newman. The line-up:

Morristown.	Positions.	Newman.
M. Devitalis		
Palmedo	Centre	Crofton
W. Devitalis	Left forward	Bannantine
Keck	Right forward	Doyle
Swan	Left guard	Benoist
Clement	Right guard	Toole

Goals—Morristown, Devitalis, (11,) Keck, (4,) M. Devitalis, (8,) Clement, (8,) Palmedo, (2.) Fouls—M. Devitalis, (4.) Goals—Newman: Bannantine, Doyle, (2.) Crofton, Benoist, Toole, (3.) Fouls—Toole, (2.)

Dog Show Entries Close Today.

Dog fanciers are reminded that entries in all classes for the Westminster Kennel Club dog show close today. Judging by the way the entries have been coming in, there is a feeling of confidence that the Washington Birthday week fixture for Madison Square Garden will again be the greatest of the world's dog shows for animals actually benched. Mail entries posted today are a valid entry so that a summary of the dogs by breeds cannot be made until the letters are at hand from the Pacific Coast, the Middle West, and Canada. The greatest increase in breeds from last year, judging from the popularity of the judges and the special interest in these dogs, may be in Sealyhams, Pekingese, Pomeranians, and English toy spaniels.

Chicago Dog Field Trial Champion.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Jan. 27.—La Besita, a setter, owned by F. M. Stephenson of Chicago and handled by W. H. Beasell of Mississippi, won the national field trial championship today in the final series of the trials here. The setter Lewis C. Morris, the entry of R. J. Rowe of Birmingham, Ala., was declared "runner up."

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

DURLAND POLOISTS WIN.

Bedford Trio Loses Fast Game by Score of 8 Goals to 3.

An interesting programme was enjoyed by a big crowd last night at Durland's Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street. The events, which consisted of a cotillion ride, polo match, and two horse show classes furnished plenty of excitement, particularly the polo match, which while one-sided, was well contested. It was due to the clever riding and stickwork of George Sherman, Archie Kenny, and Harry Guggenheim that the Durland team was able to defeat the Bedford trio by the score of 8 to 3.

During the past year there has been considerable rivalry between the two teams and the Brooklyn aggregation brought over a number of loyal rooters, who did not lose an opportunity to cheer their favorites. The Durland team played an excellent combination game and showed to advantage in the direction of the ball. The first half ended in favor of Durland's, by 4 goals to 1. This score was increased to 8 to 3 in the second half.

The cotillion ride brought out thirty couples, who performed the various mounted evolutions under the command of Charles T. Krauss. The riders kept perfect alignment when parading down the tanbark arena, and showed excellent control of the mounts when changing the pace and gait. The ride was led by Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken.

An even dozen high class combination horses competed for the silver cup presented by George Sherman, and so evenly were they matched that William A. McGibben, who was the judge, experienced difficulty in selecting the winner. His final choice was Dr. Ladinski's bay mare, My Firefly, the decision meeting with general approval.

The high jump was won by Mr. Rowland's Cricket, which was the only horse to clear the bar at 4 feet 6 inches. The summary:

Combination Class.—Won by Dr. Ladinski's b. m. My Firefly; Miss N. Cummings's blk. g. Bachelor, second; Paradise Farm's ch. m. Southern Rose, third; Mrs. M. M. Diamond's b. g. Amos, fourth.

High Jump, over four jumps, performances only to count.—Won by Mr. Rowland's Cricket, height 4 feet 6 inches; A. Kinney's bay mare second; T. Cribben's bay mare third.

POLO.

DURLANDS.	BEDFORD.
No. 1—H. Guggenheim,	No. 1—Charles Lang,
No. 2—G. Sherman,	No. 2—Ernest Vogt,
No. 3—A. Kenny.	No. 3—W.A. Bartle, Jr.

Goals—Guggenheim, 3; Sherman, 2; Kenny, 3; Lang, 1; Vogt, 1; Bartle, 1. Time of game—Two

MERRITT-CHAPMAN INDICTED AS TRUST

Federal Grand Jury Charges Wrecking Company with Violation of Sherman Law.

SPECIFY RUINED RIVALS

The Concern's President and Secretary Are Also Named as Individual Defendants.

The Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company of 17 Battery Place, Isaac E. Chapman its President, and William L. Chapman, its Secretary, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday under the Sherman law in the Federal District Court before Judge William H. Pope for having conspired to monopolize the wrecking and lighterage business of New York Harbor and the Atlantic States. John N. Boyle, counsel for the defendants, said that the indictment was ridiculous, as the company had many competitors.

According to the indictment the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company conspired to monopolize by unlawful means the transportation business, principally of railroads and steamship companies, which has involved the use of lighters, barges, and other vessels provided with heavy machinery suitable for lifting heavy merchandise. It has been active, it is charged, in the Hudson and East Rivers, New York Bay, Long Island Sound, and along the Atlantic Ocean, especially in connection with railroad and steamship terminals in the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Pennsylvania.

The two Chapmans, who are named as individual defendants, it is charged, have used every means to draw under their control all rival facilities, so that the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, a subsidiary concern, might have a monopoly of the wrecking and salvage business. The defendants, it is alleged, concealed the fact of this control. The defendants, according to the indictment, used threats and offered rebates toward the common carriers using the waters mentioned to induce them to enter into contracts with the Chapman Company.

In addition, it is alleged, criticisms were made of the business methods and the ability of their rivals to fulfill any contracts in which they might enter, and it was threatened that if the steamship lines patronizing the competitors of the defendants came later to the Chapman Company it would refuse to serve them.

Certain persons and concerns are mentioned in the indictment as having been parties to the alleged conspiracy, but they are not indicted. They are Percy T. Appiegate, John F. Baxter, now deceased; the Baxter Wrecking Company, Israel J. Merritt, now deceased; Israel J. Merritt, Jr.; the Merritt Wrecking Organization, Clinton T. Roe, John I. Merritt, Merritt-Chapman Derrick and Salvage Company, Alfred Sorensen, the T. A. Scott Company, Thomas A. Scott, the Carter & Weeks Stevedoring Company, William H. Weeks, McQuade Stevedoring Company, George T. McQuade, P. & J. Auditore Company, Joseph G. Stockham, James Riley & Sons Trucking Company, James T. Riley, Edward R. Riley, Commercial Lighterage Company, Interstate Lighterage Company, and the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company.

If the conspiracy had not been formed, the indictment charges, there would have been competition, and there also would have been business carried on by the Collier Brothers Lighterage and Transportation Company, the Hudson River Lighterage Company, G. F. Sherwood & Co., W. H. Morse, Manhattan Lighterage Company, and several other firms. It is charged that these concerns were driven out of business.

OVERCOATINGS' OPENING.

Prices Are Higher Because of the Scarcity of Wool.

The surprises that were counted on to appear in the opening of the overcoatings department of the American Woolen Company yesterday in the main did not materialize. Prices were higher, but that was expected as a natural result of the scarcity of wool. Taken generally, the pieced dye numbers are about 10 per cent. higher than last year. This is accounted for in the very small available stocks of shoddy, which play a prominent part in the making of these fabrics. On wool dye goods the advance was not quite as much as some buyers thought would be the case. In fancies comparisons are difficult to draw, inasmuch as there is a wide variety and very few numbers that are identical with the styles that were sold last year.

The operations of the company will be watched closely for the period immediately following the opening. There are rumors going the rounds in the market that, after the prominent buyers have been given a chance to complete their selections stiff advances will be in order. This would seem to bear out the report that the company within the past few days closed a contract with the Russian Government for either eight or nine million yards of uniform cloth. If this contract has actually been closed, the effect on prices for the domestic trade will be reflected at once, since it will considerably deplete the available supply of raw material.

The opening of staple suitings by the company, which is expected to take place some time next week, will, from all reports probably supply the surprises which the prices of overcoatings failed to show..

PROSPERITY COMING EAST.

J. Adam Bede Here on Way to Lecture About It.

J. Adam Bede, ex-Congressman from Minnesota, got out of a train at the Grand Central Terminal yesterday morning, walked down to the Waldorf, and said what he saw of New York reminded him of a part of Minneapolis.

Mr. Bede, who explains that he retains the initial "J" at the beginning of his signature, not to denote his origin, but to convince people that he is not altogether fiction, says that Minneapolis looks a lot better than New York just now, in a business way, but the good times are moving eastward, and he is going up to Massachusetts to tell a couple of audiences about it.

"Duluth is the only weak spot in Minnesota just now," said Mr. Bede, as he paused near the weighing machine in the Waldorf lobby. "People have been selling their wheat at the best prices they ever got, and while the cost of living hasn't gone down with us, the wherewithal is coming along a little more easily. Duluth isn't agricultural, and that's why it's weak just now.

"St. Paul is improving itself rapidly. It is completing a new cathedral, a big bank, and a club building, and they are widening one of the streets so that when you meet a friend you don't both have to duck a convenient doorway in order to get past one another. Minneapolis is happy over having got a regional bank, and we have a Democratic Governor who is a pretty good Republican."

Dartmouth Alumni to Dine.

The Dartmouth Alumni Association of New York will hold its annual meeting and dinner at 7 o'clock tonight at the Hotel McAlpin. Nearly three hundred members of the association living in and around New York will be present, and the speakers will be the President of the college, Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols; Interstate Commerce Commissioner Charles A. Prouty, '75; the new District Attorney of New York County, Charles A. Perkins, '90; Melvin C. Adams, '71, of Boston, and Philip Carpenter, '77, of New York. Lantern pictures showing contemporary life at Hanover will be a feature of the dinner.

AMERICAN RADIUM SHOWN.

Success of the Kelly-Douglas Plant Announced in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The success of the plant established at Denver by Dr. Howard Kelly, of Baltimore, and Dr. James Douglas, of New York, for the extraction of radium from the carnotite ores of Colorado and Utah, was announced in the House today by Representative Martin D. Foster of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

"These two men, Dr. Kelly and Dr. Douglas," he said, "contributed each $75,000 to establish this plant, by which, as an act of humanity, this wonderful and most valuable substance might be produced. I hold in my hand the output of that plant, which has been in operation less than a year. Here is $11,000 worth of radium, or 171 milligrammes. This was produced under the direction of the United States Bureau of Mines, of which Charles L. Parsons is the head."

This announcement created excitement, and 150 members crowded around to examine the radium. It was contained in two small glass tubes, one five inches long, the other half that, in each of which was a grayish white substance known as radium salts. The radium in the smaller tube was somewhat darkened. It was explained that it was older than the other.

The incident stopped business in the House. Speaker Clark appealed to Mr. Foster to retire with the radium to the lobby; two-thirds of the House trailed out after the Illinois member. Representative Foster, who is a physician, from the first has displayed great interest in the development of the radium resources of the United States and has endeavored to obtain legislation to prevent the creation of a monopoly in a substance of such great value to science and medicine.

The arrangement is that the annual output at Denver shall belong to Drs. Kelly and Douglas until the whole amount produced shall reach 7 grams, when the laboratory shall be turned over to the Government to be continued for the benefit of the American people. Dr. Kelly and Dr. Douglas are looking forward to the day when the amount of available radium will be so increased that it may be used in a water solution and in that form injected into the tissue for the cure of malignant growths, such as cancer.

The significance of the announcement of the success of the Kelly-Douglas laboratory arises from the fact that other attempts made in this country to reduce the carnotite ores on a successful commercial basis have failed. Up to the beginning of 1914 there were in this country but two grams of radium. The Bureau of Mines estimated that in 1912 enough carnotite ore was shipped to Europe to make nine grams. This ore, the cream of the deposits in Colorado, was shipped out of the country as common iron ore, and when American physicians and hospitals desired to make use of radium they were obliged to buy radium produced from American ores, paying fabulous prices, up to the rate of $100,000 a gram.

WOOL PRICES HIGHER.

Manufacturers Absorbing Stocks—Cotton Goods Outlook Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market remains strong and the material reduction in stocks has resulted in an upward tendency in prices. Medium and low wools in particular are being rapidly absorbed by manufacturers, and more attention is being paid to stocks which normally are classed as carpet wools.

"Dealers in the local market are not particularly interested in the lifting of the embargo, as they do not consider that any modification likely to take place in the near future will appreciably affect quotations here. Reports cabled from Australia on Monday and Tuesday of this week show a hardening of prices, and at the London sales now in progress merinos have advanced 5 per cent., with cross breds showing rise in price of fully 10 per cent.

"In the yarn market the situation is very interesting. It is very probable that the lines will not be fully opened, and quotations made until after the 1st of February. There is no reason why the opening should be hastened, as the trade is disinclined to operate extensively. It was thought that coverts were to lead in the new cloths, but these fabrics have seen a slackening in demand in the past few days, and serges have been purchased with greater freedom. Mackinaw fabrics are still in active demand for immediate delivery, and there is every indication that broadcloths will receive a considerable share of the business.

"Both manufacturers and distributors of cotton goods are much more optimistic as to the future, due in large measure to the noticeable improvement in market conditions. There are a few selling houses who consider that the present increase in demand is but temporary and that a relapse to former conditions will soon occur. There has been a greater amount of buying for future delivery, however, which is a strong indication of greater confidence in values on the part of the buyers.

HARVARD MAY RAISE TUITION

President Lowell Says It Seems Only Way to Meet Deficit.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—President Lowell of Harvard University, in his annual report which is made public today, says the most serious difficulty confronting the university is financial.

"The amount of instruction under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences," he says, has been very much increased during the last score of years by the appointment of a large number of young instructors, and as they have grown older their salaries have increased. A steady growth of the budget has therefore taken place and will continue until a normal distribution of age in the staff has been reached. The result of this and other causes has been a deficit for several years in the joint account of the College, Library, and University, which for last year was $52,000.29. We are thus faced with the alternative of increasing our income, or of cutting down instruction severely, which would be most unfortunate. In view of the improbability at the present tme of raising any large additional endowment, the only resource would seem to be an increase of the tuition fee."

President Lowell urges that boys enter colleges at an earlier age than at present.

"Boys of ordinary capacity," he says, "could, by beginning young enough, be ready to enter college a year earlier than most of them do now, and they would be perfectly competent to pursue the courses even of the best colleges. The advantages, indeed, would seem to be wholly in favor of entering college young. Seventeen is a more appropriate age than eighteen to begin the life of college. The real pleasures are more fully and innocently enjoyed. Under proper environment the moral dangers are in fact less."

Dr. Lowell says that more mature students are apt to think lightly of studies except such as prepare them directly for careers. He adds:

"In the last analysis, the practical problem for the community at the present day is narrowing itself down to the shortening the college course or entering younger, to the question whether it is better to stay longer in school or have a fourth year in college."

CHOKED WOMAN IN SUBWAY.

Chisholm Broke from Captors, but Is Arrested on Train.

John Chisholm of 3 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn, who said he was a clerk, was locked up in the Adams Street Station last night on a serious charge. He was seized by three men on the platform of the Nevins Street Subway station when Miss Alvera Gattie of 59 Houston Street, Manhattan, said that he had attacked her in the women's room in the station and attempted to strangle her until her cries frightened him away.

As Policeman Stieger of the Adams Avenue Station was called into the Subway Chisholm broke away from the men who were holding him and ran into a car of a Subway train which had stopped. Stieger followed him upon the train and arrested him.

WILSON WILL VETO IMMIGRATION BILL

Objects to Literacy Test for New Citizens, as President Taft Did.

MAY BE PASSED OVER VETO

Literacy Test Had Big Majority in Both Houses—Rejection Message Goes to Congress Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Wilson will send to the House tomorrow a special message returning without his approval the Burnett Immigration bill. While it is asserted by persistent advocates of this measure that it can be passed over the President's veto, it is doubted in other quarters whether any strong effort in that direction will be made. Labor union officers were active today in questioning members to ascertain whether they would vote to pass the bill over the veto.

The disapproval of the bill will be based on the ground that the literacy test would bar persons who would make good citizens in spite of their lack of education. The Immigration bill of 1913 was vetoed by President Taft on account of the literacy test. The bill which President Wilson will veto is similar.

Criticism of the bill will be made by President Wilson also on the ground that it might be construed to prevent alien political offenders from obtaining asylum in the United States. It is said that the President believes that the legislation is defective in that it does not grant special exemption from the literacy test for such persons. At the hearing given by the President last week on the bill he paid close attention to assertions that if the provisions of the pending measure had been in force years ago many men who fled from Europe to escape punishment for complicity in revolutionary movements would have been excluded from the United States. Some of these men, it was pointed out, had become distinguished citizens of this country. The President was impressed by this argument.

Five of the six conferees on the Immigration bill, who harmonized the differences between Senate and House and drafted the disputed provisions as they were finally accepted by both houses, discussed the immigration legislation with President Wilson today. Those who were present were Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Robinson of Arkansas and Representatives Burnett of Alabama, Sabath of Illinois, and Gardner of Massachusetts. Mr. Sabath was the only member of the Joint Conference Committee who urged that the bill be vetoed. The others advocated its approval. The President indicated that he did not like the literacy test clause, but he did not say then what action he would take.

A flood of telegrams from labor unions in all parts of the country descended on the White House today. Nearly all asked the President to approve the bill.

The prospect of repassage of the bill over the President's veto was the absorbing topic of discussion in Congressional circles tonight. Senator Lodge at the White House conference today was said to have intimated to the President that such action seemed likely. Supporters of the measure, pointing to the overwhelming votes by which both House and Senate rejected amendments to strike out the literacy test when the bill was on its passage, predicted that the necessary two-thirds vote to make the bill a law without the President's signature could be mustered. Opponents of the bill were sure they could not.

The Immigration bill vetoed by President Taft for the same reason was passed over his veto in the Senate, but failed by five votes in the House.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Minority Leader Wagner made a futile attempt today to obtain immediate consideration of a resolution asking President Wilson to veto the Immigration bill. On the motion of Majority Leader Brown it was referred to the Finance Committee. The Assembly adopted a similar resolution yesterday.

HEDGES RESENTS A LAUGH.

Humorist Quits Police Meeting in a Huff When Women Titter.

Job Hedges, long noted as a humorist, cut his speech short and left a meeting at the Hotel Martinique last evening, where a committee of the Citizens' Protective League had met to discuss reforms for the Police Department, because some women laughed at his remarks.

Mr. Hedges had been speaking of the injury suffered by the Police Department through experiments to which it was subjected. He said the force ought to be governed by a Mayor who had discretion, a Commissioner who had nerve, and a uniformed commander of experience. His remarks had drawn the laughter of two women in the audience, and he became annoyed. Before leaving the room he said that he had come to the meeting to treat a serious question in a serious manner and expected those present to consider his address in that light.

Ex-Justice Leon Sanders, who presided, said that he regretted that Mr. Hedges was displeased and expressed the hope that Mr. Hedges would not feel that the committee had slighted him. Mr. Hedges absolved the committee, but refused to continue his speech.

He had said that the citizens of New York City would some day realize that the Police Department could not be changed overnight. The fundamental fault in dealing with the police, he said, was that the patrolmen were not allowed to do police duty. He said that the police were investigated every twenty minutes or so, and that they were uncertain as to what their duty might be.

Mr. Hedges said at the outset that he wanted to go on record as saying that there was no "police system." If a policeman stole that was the personal immorality of that policeman, Mr. Hedges said, and not the result of any organized method of plunder.

Jerome, said Mr. Hedges, changed conditions in the County of New York with a brass check, the badge of a woman's infamy. He said that it was nonsense to try and standardize the conduct of human beings in a city like New oYrk. He had said that Police Commissioners were appointed to carry out some fadish policy, when he cut his speech short.

Magistrate Lewis D. Gibbs of the Bronx had preceded Mr. Hedges. He said that the Judges ought to co-operate with the police and pronounce severe sentences upon criminals when the latter were shown to be guilty. He said that pool parlors were a source of crime and that the Police Commissioner has the power to revoke the licenses of such places. There were eleven convictions of criminals from nine pool parlors in two months in the Bronx, Magistrate Gibbs said.

Douglas I. McKay, ex-Police Commissioner, wrote that he was convinced that the failure to provide the Police Commissioner with a secure tenure of office was one of the fundamental faults of the Police Department.

PEABODY WILL NOT ACCEPT.

New York Man Declines Place on Federal Trade Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—George Foster Peabody of New York has declined appointment to the Federal Trade Commission. Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, E. N. Hurley of Chicago, and Will H. Parry of Seattle have practically been decided on for three of the five places.

Among the men understood to be under consideration for the other two places are George L. Record of Jersey City, George Rublee of New Hampshire, Hugh Miller of New York, and several men from the South.

The President, it is said, will reach a final decision within the next few days.

$550 FOR STEVENSON BOOK.

Sale of Part II. of Author's Collection Nets $19,121.

The sale of Part II. of the late Robert Louis Stevenson's collection of autograph letters, manuscripts, books, and curios, consigned by his stepdaughter, Mrs. Salisbury Field, formerly Mrs. Isobel Strong, was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The day's session realized $3,368. The total for Part II. amounts to $19,121, and the grand total is $66,413.

Curtis Walters paid the highest price of the day, $550, for a copy of the extremely rare privately printed issue of the first edition of "The South Seas; a Record of Three Cruises," 12mo, original red cloth, Edinburgh, 1890. Of this edition only twenty-two copies were printed for copyright purposes, and of that number fifteen were cut up for distribution to the various newspapers in which the "Record" was published. The present copy was sent by Stevenson to Sidney Colvin, and contains many cancellations and corrections in his handwriting.

For two long letters of George Meredith's, dated Oct. 10, 1884, and Nov. 13, 1885, and addressed to Stevenson, $145 was paid by C. Gerhardt & Co. One of these letters refers to "Beau Austin," which was dedicated to Meredith, and the other letter relates to "Prince Otto." A third letter of Meredith's, dated Aug. 29, 1887, written to Stevenson shortly before his departure for America, went to Isabel Weis for $60.

George D. Smith paid $55 for Stevenson's copy of "All the Essays of Michel Selgneur De Montaigne. Made English by Charles Cotton." The Works of Samuel Richardson," containing marginal pencil notes by Stevenson, was knocked down to C. Enhardt & Co. for $48, and the same bidder obtained for $87.50 a copy of the first edition of "Notice of a New Form of Intermittent Light for Lighthouses," a medal for this essay was awarded to Stevenson by the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, before whom the essay was read on March 27, 1871.

Robert Morton gave $30 for a first edition of "Beau Austin, a Play in Four Acts," by Stevenson and W. E. Henley, with the autograph of Stevenson's mother on the title page, and $100 for a first edition of "Macaire, A Melodramatic Farce in Three Acts," by the same authors.

Lathrop C. Harper obtained for $107.50 a copy of the scarce first edition of "Father Damien, an Open Letter to the Rev. H. Clyde of Honolulu, From Robert Louis Stevenson." It was privately issued by the author for presentation to his friends.

PLEA OF THE CLOTHIERS.

Wool for British Uniforms Should Be Allowed to Come Here.

The Special Committee of the National Association of Clothiers, which was appointed to take up the matter of the British wool embargo with the Government authorities to see if some relief from the stringent regulations placed by England on the exportation of wool from that country and her colonies could not be effected, has communicated with Secretary Bryan on the subject, pointing out the seriousness of the situation.

The immediate result of the embargo on wool, the committee states, has had the direct effect of forcing cloth prices to a higher level. The recent concessions made, which allow American importers who urged that the bill be vetoed. The others advocated its approval. The President indicated that he did not like the literacy test clause, but he did not say then what action he would take.

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TO PAY FORT ERIE CLAIMS.

Canada Ready to Settle for the Shooting of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Sir Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State in the Canadian Government, is in Washington for conferences that seek to settle the claims of the families of the two Americans who were recently fired upon by Canadian soldiers near Fort Erie, Ontario. The Americans were duck hunting and one was killed and another injured by shots fired by the soldiers.

The Canadian Government has given assurances of its regret over the occurrence and has agreed to pay damages to the family of the man who was killed as well as to the man who was injured. Sir Joseph Pope is here to arrange a settlement so that payment of these damages may be made promptly. Today he went to the State Department, accompanied by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and conferred with Counselor Robert Lansing.

TRADE ENVOY BEGINS WORK.

Sir Richard Crawford Takes Up His Duties at British Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Sir Richard Crawford today took up his new duties as Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington. With the arrival of Sir Richard, who is a skilled expert in commercial and financial matters, instructed to serve as the personal advisor of the embassy, it is believed by the British Government that some of the matters growing out of trade relations during the war will be more easily adjusted. This is the first time that the British Embassy has had such a commercial agent.

The appointment grows out of the numerous questions developed by the status of trade during the war.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Unsettled Thurs.; probably rain, Fri., fair; much colder: n. e. to n. winds.

S. Car.—Rain Thurs. Fri., clear, colder; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Ga.—Fair in s., rain or snow in n., Thurs. or Thurs. night. Fri., cloudy and colder; moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Rain Thurs., except fair in n. w. Fri., colder, cloudy; moderate n. winds.

Ala.—Rain or snow and colder Thurs. in n., much colder at night. Fri., fair; cloudy Thurs. in s., rain at night or Fri.; colder Fri.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Miss.—Snow in n., snow or rain in cent., cloudy in s. Thurs., colder. Fri. probably fair; moderate n. e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Thurs., colder in n., with probably rain; colder at night in s. Fri. fair; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

East. Texas—Fair Thurs.; colder in interior. Fri. fair, warmer in n.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

West. Texas—Fair Thurs. except rain or snow in extreme w. Fri. fair, warmer.

Utah—Snow Thurs. or Thurs. night and probably Fri.

Okla.—Fair, colder Thurs., cold wave. Fri. fair, not so cold.

Ark.—Snow Thurs. Fri. fair; warmer.

Tenn.—Snow Thurs.; much colder, with a cold wave in w. and by night in e. Fri. probably fair, warmer in w.

Ky.—Unsettled Thurs.; probably snow, much colder, with cold wave; Fri. fair, not so cold.

Ohio—Unsettled Thurs. probably snow, much colder, with a cold wave; Fri. fair, not so cold; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ind.—Snow Thurs. morning, followed by fair; much colder, with a cold wave; Fri. fair, warmer.

Ills.—Fair, colder Thurs.; Fri. fair, not so cold; moderate n. winds, becoming s. e. Fri.

Lower Mich.—Fair, colder Thurs.; cold wave in e. and cen.; Fri. fair, not so cold; moderate n. w. to n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cold Thurs.; colder in e.; Fri. fair, not so cold.

Wis.—Fair, continued cold Thurs.; Fri. fair, warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Minn. and Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer.

Iowa—Fair Thurs.; not so cold in w. and cen.; Fri. fair, warmer.

Mo.—Fair, continued cold Thurs.; much colder in s. e.; Fri. fair, warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair, not so cold Thurs.; Fri. fair, warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair, warmer Thurs.; Fri. fair.

CROPSEY REPEATS ATTACK ON JUDGES

Assails Scudder, Marean, and Dike Bitterly in Brief Filed with Bar Association.

CALLS BENEDICT A COWARD

For Attack on District Attorney in Court—Grout Applies for Change of Venue.

In a brief which he submitted yesterday to every member of the committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association appointed to investigate his charges of favoritism by "hand-picked Judges" in the case of Edward M. Grout, District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings County reiterated his previous statements. The District Attorney criticised Justices Scudder and Marean and Judge Dike and asserted that the rebuke administered to him in open court by Justice Benedict "was the act of a cowardly man wearing the cloak of a Justice of the Supreme Court." Shortly after Mr. Cropsey sent his brief to the members of the committee he was served by counsel for Mr. Grout with notice that Mr. Grout had decided to apply for a change of venue in the trial of his case.

Mr. Cropsey's brief was practically a review of the Grout case from the beginning up to the present. After pointing out the facts that led up to the speech in which he criticises the Judges, which was delivered before the Fulton Street Board of Trade, the District Attorney called attention to seven instances in which he alleged the Justices had favored Mr. Grout. In regard to Justice Marean, Mr. Cropsey said:

On the hearing before your committee the District Attorney said that he believed that Justice Marean had not acted in good faith in disposing of these matters as he had, and that he was moved by his interest in and friendship for the defendant, and was biased in his favor and made the decision in order to aid him. The facts which we have recited certainly justifies this charge, and there is no disclaimer or denial from Justice Marean.

Mr. Cropsey then declared that the decisions of Justice Marean could not be appealed and for that reason he sought some Justice who would disregard them and then the entire matter could be brought before a higher court for final settlement. He explained that that was why he made his canvass of the Justices, and declared that he did not think that he would be faithful to the discharge of his duty if he had done otherwise. It was this attempted sounding of the judges that called forth bitter criticism of Mr. Cropsey by counsel for Mr. Grout.

Mr. Cropsey also asserted that at the time Justice Scudder gave these decisions in favor of Mr. Grout, the Justice was represented in a legal matter by Stephen C. Baldwin, Mr. Grout's attorney.

"Thus the spectacle is presented," Mr. Cropsey said, "of the personal attorney of a Supreme Court Justice appearing before him and urging and procuring the granting of a motion which in the last five years has been very rarely granted, while similar motions in which the Justice's personal attorney did not appear were denied." In concluding his brief, Mr. Cropsey said:

If the newspapers have reported the matter accurately each of the Justices has been extended an invitation by the members of your committee to appear and make any statement with reference to the matters in question. They have been accorded the privilege of inspecting the minutes of your committee and thus of knowing exactly the charges that have been made against them. None of them has seen fit to present himself and to contradict a single word of the charges made against them.

Their failure to appear cannot be treated other than as an admission that they cannot truthfully deny the charges.

In referring to Justice Benedict's criticism of him in open court upon deciding the Grout motion to dismiss the indictments, Mr. Cropsey said:

"When Justice Benedict finished, the District Attorney attempted several times to reply, but was silenced on each occasion. The Justice refused to permit him to reply to the criticisms or to state the facts which had not been stated by the Justice.

"This act of the Justice was not only the exercise of temporary power because of the position of the Justice on the bench, but was a gross act of judicial lawlessness. It is hard to conceive of an act that displays less manhood than this act of Justice Benedict. It was the act of a cowardly man wearing the cloak of a Justice of the Supreme Court and abusing his power."

QUINLAN SENTENCE UPHELD.

I. W. W. Agitator Must Serve Term in New Jersey State Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—The Court of Errors and Appeals today affirmed the conviction of "Pat" Quinlan, the I. W. W. agitator, for inciting a mob to violence. He had been sentenced to serve from two to seven years in State Prison and pay a fine of $500.

Quinlan and "Big Bill" Haywood were leaders in the big silk strike in Paterson in 1912. Quinlan was arrested after having trouble with the police and was charged with inciting a mob to physical violence.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Albany.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, vs. THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, Defendant.

Sirs: Please take notice that pursuant to Sec. 158 of the General Corporation Law, JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, filed his account as such Receiver covering the period from May 1, 1914, to December 15, 1914, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, and a duplicate thereof, together with the vouchers, with HON. EGBURT E. WOODBURY, the Attorney General of the State of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1915, and that said Receiver will make application to the Supreme Court, County of Albany, at a Special Term thereof appointed to be held in and for said County, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the 13th day of February, 1915, at the opening of Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard:

1. For an order of this Court directing said Receiver to pay all the creditors whose claims have been allowed herein such dividends as, with the dividends heretofore paid on such claims, will constitute a payment in full of the allowances heretofore made to such creditors respectively.

2. That the said account of the said JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, be judicially settled, and the amount of the said JOHN F. YAWGER'S commissions and additional allowance, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, be determined.

3. For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated: New York, January 13, 1915.

Yours, etc.,
EDWARD R. FINCH,
Attorney for JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY. Office & Post Office Address: 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO:
HON. EGBURT E. WOODBURY, Attorney General of the State of New York, the Capitol, Albany, New York.
HON. FRANK HASBROUCK, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, Albany, New York.
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, Surety on the Official Bond of JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.
ARTHUR J. McCLURE, Esq., Attorney for John H. McClement, as Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee, Broadway, New York City.
All stockholders and creditors and parties claiming to be creditors of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, and all owners or holders of bonds, policies of insurance or agreements of indemnity or guaranty issued or entered into by THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, and every person holding an open or subsisting contract of said THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY.

STOTESBURY PESSIMISTIC.

Says Business World Is Looking Up Only Because It Is on Its Back.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—E. T. Stotesbury, speaking before the Five O'Clock Club at a dinner in honor of John Gribbel, drew so black a picture of the business situation of the world that the members of that club were astonished.

Mr. Stotesbury said that he hesitated to speak lest his remarks be distorted. But, nevertheless, he declared emphatically that the whole business world was out of gear, and that he saw no hope for progress in the near future.

"I have heard so much of 'business looking up,'" he said; "but how can it do otherwise when it is lying on its back? I wish I could say that the prospect was favorable. The fact is that corporations with which I am connected are not doing more than 50 per cent. of their normal business. One corporation with which I am connected this past week reduced its dividend from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent., and the outlook for the business of that corporation is not encouraging.

"Take Baldwin's, for instance. Ordinarily we employ about 17,500 men. We have not now more than 4,000 men at work an dour pay roll is about $8,000 less than normal. We did not do last year more than one-half the business of 1913, and yet they tell us that business is looking up. I doubt if we have orders of any consequence from any railroad, and at the same time we can, when busy, turn out eight locomotives a day.

"Money is lower, it is true, but that is because the way of conducting business has changed so that it keeps a man busy trying to figure out how to use his money to make a profit. Business in letters of credit has stopped because of the war. In fact, the whole method of doing business seems to have changed and the world appears to be out of gear. The condition of affairs as I see them is bad, and it only indicates that to improve them we must all pull together.

"I wish I could sit down and talk to you men in confidence, but I fear to talk further on this subject now."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

J. GARBOV & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob and Max W. Garbov, who compose the firm of J. Garbov & Son, manufacturers of clothing, at 101 Bleecker Street. The liabilities were said to be $35,000 and assets $20,000.

JOSEPH FISCHER of 701 Madison Avenue, formerly a kindling wood manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,019 and no assets.

ARTHUR W. FISCHER, a chauffeur, of 1,000 East 181st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $854 and no assets.

BENJAMIN BRUCKER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Brucker, wholesale dealer in furs and skins, at 125 West Twenty-sixth Street.

THOMAS HELL of 452 West Fourteenth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $16,500 and assets $637 in fixtures.

ADOLF PLATT, formerly of Grasser & Platt, saloon, at 995 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $10,733 and assets $52.

NATHAN CAPLAN, dealer in art goods and bric-a-brac, of 165 Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $880 and no assets.

RECTOR'S—A mandate of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals was filed in the clerk's office of the U. S. District Court yesterday affirming an order of the District Court of July 20, 1914, that Stern Brothers should recover of Edwin C. Ward, trustee of Rector's, $49,876, the amount realized from the sale of furniture, &c., on which Stern Brothers had two conditional sale contracts.

ALCO FILM CORPORATION.—Milton M. Goldsmith and Arthur F. Gothold, who were appointed receivers on Tuesday of the Alco Film Corporation of 218 West Forty-second Street, are permitted to carry on business for ten days. It was said that the assets consist of motion picture films leased to exchanges at a rental of between $25 and $100 a day; bills receivable, $70,000, against which the makers have counter claims against the company in excess of that amount; moneys due upon exploitation of films, $50,000, which amounts are also disputed. Under the circumstances it is impossible to state the actual value of the assets, but they are believed to be not less than $30,000. The motion picture films are of little value unless the exploitation is continued, and if they are continued the estate may be increased by the amount of rental, which should not be less than $5,000.

SAMUEL JACOBS, manufacturer of furs at 49 West Twenty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $65,711 and assets of $66,193.

SAMU

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Reaction Results from Passing of Steel Dividend—Minimum on Stock Lowered.

Looking backward it is easy to find reasons why the very low earnings of the Steel Corporation and the passing of its common stock dividend were to be expected rather than that they should give cause for surprise, but the fact is that the financial community was surprised by the passing of the dividend, and the shock which it received from that news found expression yesterday in an all-around decline in prices, which ran to as much as three points in some of the active stocks and resulted in a fall in the general level of quotations to considerably more than a point.

Steel common was saved from a greater fall than its decline of 3½ points by reason of the fact that that drop carried it to the official minimum, above which the stock did no selling yesterday. That was indicated by the fact that a further decline of more than four points occurred in the stock in the trading which was carried on in the New Street market, which was brought into being again to supply the market which was denied to Steel on the floor of the Exchange under the minimum price ruling. The Exchange took prompt action to restore Steel to the Stock Exchange by reducing the minimum price from 48 to 43. There was some criticism of the committee for not having taken this action before the opening of the market instead of after its close, but that criticism hardly seems well founded. The course which was followed allowed the Stock Exchange to gauge the extent of the pressure upon the market and thus to make a more intelligent revision of the minimum price, and, moreover, to make it after the excitement over the unexpected news had more or less worn off. Inasmuch, however, as the Stock Exchange is practically forced to revise its minimum prices when the market happens to decline to them it seems advisable that consideration should be given to the question of removing all price limitations. That probably can be better done when prices are firm than when they are reactionary, but the next forward movement should be made the occasion for careful consideration of the wisdom of making the market really a free market. It has been shown that there is no disposition on the part of Europe at this time to unload its American securities, and we hardly need minimum prices to protect us against any selling for home account.

It is well in considering such a movement as occurred on the Stock Exchange yesterday to relate it to what had gone before. Sharp as the reaction was it amounted to nothing more than a setback of a little over two points in the general level of prices from the highest level recently reached. At that level the market had shown an average recovery of 7¼ points from the closing figures of July so that considerably less than one-third of the recovery has been lost in the reaction of the last few days.

It is worth bearing in mind that dividends cannot be declared out of earnings which still lie in the future and that distributions to stockholders are therefore necessarily closely related to past conditions. There can be no doubt that those conditions in the steel trade were very bad, but it is equally true that present conditions are much better. One of the leading authorities in the steel trade expressed the belief yesterday that the movement now under way has only to hold true to its present tendency to bring the operation of the steel mills within the next sixty days up to 75 per cent. of their capacity.

A rise in wheat prices to a new high record passed almost unnoticed and announcements of important financing received much less attention than would have been given to them if the interest of Wall Street had not been centred on the Steel Corporation news. The response made to the announcement of the Pennsylvania's issue of $49,000,000 10 its first mortgage bonds again illustrated the keenness with which high-grade investments are being sought. The New York Central has a plan for financing its requirements under consideration and several other roads besides those whose plans were announced yesterday are consulting with bankers about new issues.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Passing of Steel Dividend Affects American Stocks.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The stock market was generally cheerful today. Outsiders bought war loans, Chilean, Japanese, and Russian bonds, and industrial stocks at steady prices. Oil shares continued active, but home rails were irregular.

American securities were affected by the passing of the dividend on Steel common. The opening was easy, with United States Steel weak and two points under parity. No recovery occurred during the day, and the market closed easy.

Money and discount rates were weak.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 73 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 20 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or less	30 to 60	60 to 90	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	5
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	6
Cleveland	4½	5	5	6
Richmond	4½	5	5	6
Atlanta	4½	5	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4½	5	5	6
Minneapolis	4½	5	5	6
Kansas City	4½	5	5	6
Dallas	4½	5	5½	6
San Francisco	4½	5	5½	6
	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days.....2%@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	2
On time	60 Days. 2¼@2½	90 Days. 2¼@3	4 to 6 Mos. 3½@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names.....3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.85½	$4.85	$4.85
Cables	4.85⅝	4.85⅜	4.85⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	4.85	$4.85⅝
Paris	5.17⅜	5.17½
Berlin	.87⅛	.87⅜
Switzerland	5.29	5.28
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅜
Italy	5.41½	5.41

New York Clearing House exchanges, $278,025,535; balance, $14,881,652; Subtreasury debit balance, $258,464.

The local banks have lost $2,567,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.75@4.06¼ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22¾d. off ½d.; in New York, 48⅝c off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	849,139
Same day last year	456,554
Year to date	4,236,292
Same period last year	3,731,226
Average price and change 50 stocks	62.59 —1.27
Same day last year	72.08 — .34

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	72.99	Jan. 23	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27⅝	27¾	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	27½	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
9	10	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
54½	54¾	30,475	Amalgamated Cop	54	54⅝	53⅝	54¼	— ¼
35	35½	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	35¼	35½	32½	35	— ½
27⅝	27¾	13,300	Am. Can	28¼	28⅝	27	27⅝	— ⅛
34½	35½	600	Am. Can. pf	34½	34½	34½	35	+ ½
45¾	45⅞	300	Am. Car. & Found	46¾	46¾	46	46	— ⅞
116	116	200	Am. Car. & F. pf	116	116	116	116	— ½
24½	24¾	500	Am. Cotton Oil	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ½
23½	24	1,200	Am. Hide & L. pf	45	46	44	44	— 2
9¾	9¾	580	Am. Ice Securities	25	25¾	24	24	— 1
24½	26	300	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½
60⅝	60⅝	200	Am. Locomotive	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
102	103	2,300	Am. Smelting & R	24¾	24¾	24	24	— 3
31	31	120	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	85	85	80	80	— 2⅝
108⅝	108⅝	250	Am. Steel Found	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅛
113	114	6,900	Am. Sugar Ref	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
120	120½	225	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	107½	108¾	106½	106⅝	— ⅛
230	231	610	Am. Tel. & Tel	113⅞	114	113⅞	114	+ ⅛
78	79	100	Am. Tobacco	120¾	120¾	119⅝	119⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	29⅞	200	Am. Woolen pf	230¾	230¾	180¾	230¾	— 1
95¼	95¾	1,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	79	79	78¾	78¾	— ¼
106	107½	5,950	At., Top. & S. Fe	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
72¾	73	100	Atlantic Coast Line	96⅞	96⅞	94⅝	95¼	— ⅛
72	72½	7,200	Balt. & Ohio	105⅜	106⅜	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅛
		400	Balt. & Ohio pf	73	73½	72½	73	— ⅛
48¼	48⅝	94	Bank of Commerce	72	72	72	72	— ⅞
101½	102⅜	7,800	Bethlehem Steel	169¼	170½	168½	168¾	— ⅞
86⅜	87	900	Beth. Steel pf	48	48¾	47¾	48⅛	— ⅛
129	130	1,400	Brooklyn R. T	102¼	102¾	101⅞	102	— ⅛
27	28¼	300	Brooklyn Union Gas	87⅞	87⅞	86½	86⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	17	100	Butterick Co	128⅝	129	128⅝	129	— ⅛
47½	49	700	Calif. Petroleum	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
162½	163	100	Calif. Petroleum pf	17	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
33½	34	4,500	Canadian Pacific	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
103	105	2,000	Central Leather Co	164	164½	162⅝	162⅝	— 2⅞
44½	45	200	Cen. Leather Co. pf	33¼	34	33	33⅜	— ⅛
11	9½	2,900	Ches. & Ohio	103¼	104	103¼	104	+ ¼
	11	100	Chicago & Alton	45¼	45⅝	44	44¼	— 2¼
30⅛	31	100	Chi. Great Western	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
91	91¾	400	Chi. Great West. pf	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
128½	130	5,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	31	31	30½	30½	— ⅛
126	129	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	91¼	92	90¾	91¼	— ⅛
35¼	35⅝	100	Chi. & Northwest	128½	128½	128½	128½	— ⅛
25	28	4,400	Chino Copper	127	127	127	127	+ ⅝
118½	119	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	35⅜	36	35¼	35¼	— 1
9	9¼	900	Consolidated Gas	25½	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— 1
62	68	900	Corn Prod. Ref	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
420½	422½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— 1
110	112	10	Del., Lack. & W	422½	422½	422	422	— 1
22¾	22½	8,500	Detroit Edison Co	112	112	112	112	— ½
36½	36⅞	1,500	Erie	23⅜	23⅜	22½	22½	— ½
28¾	29⅜	200	Erie 1st pf	36½	36½	36	36	— ½
164	166	65	Erie 2d pf	28½	29¼	28¼	29¼	— ½
143	143½	300	General Chemical	165	165¾	165	165½	— ½
93	94	1,800	General Electric	143¾	143¾	143	143	— 1¼
95¼	95⅝	400	General Motors	94	94¾	92½	93¼	— 1¼
29½	30½	2,010	General Motors pf	95¼	96	95¼	95¾	— 1½
115	115½	2,450	Goodrich, (B.F.,) Co	30¼	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— 1½
31½	31⅝	5,400	Great Northern pf	115½	116	115	115	— 1½
49¾	50¼	1,100	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P	32½	32½	30⅝	31¼	— 2½
117	118	10	Guggenheim Explo	50¼	50¼	49	49½	— 1½
	18	1,100	Homestake Mining	18½	18½	17¾	18	— ⅜
11⅞	12	1,320	Inspiration Copper	18½	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
51⅝	52	2,850	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
93	15		Inter.-Met. pf	12	12	11	12	— ⅛
	98½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	51	52	51	52¼	+ ⅛
	8¼	100	Int. Harvest., N. J	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
22	23	100	Int. Paper	95	95	95	95	— 1½
39	40	400	Kansas City South	8½	8½	8½	8½	
96	96	25	Lackawanna Steel	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
135½	136	580	Laclede Gas	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
117½	120	4,800	Lehigh Valley	95	96	95	95	— 2
115½	118½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	136	136¾	134¾	135⅝	— 2⅝
118	120	100	Loril., (P.) Co. pf	118	118	118	118	— 1
166½	167½	200	Louis. & Nash	117	117	117	117	— 1
53½	54½	900	Maxwell Motors	118½	119	118½	119	— ½
20	20¼	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	17½	17½	16¾	16¾	— ½
6	6¼	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	54½	54½	54	54	— 1¾
67	67¼	100	Mer. Marine pf	21	21	20	20	— 1
72	75	11,510	Mexican Petroleum	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
18¾	18⅝	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	68¾	68¾	67⅝	66¼	— 2⅝
11	11½	300	Miami Copper	74	74	74	74	+1
	20	150	Minn. & St. Louis	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
114	115½	500	Minn. & St. L. pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
126	128	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
11	11¼	10	M.,St.P. & S.S.M. pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
30	32	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	128	128	128	128	
12¾	12¾	100	Mo., K. & T. pf	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
44½	45½	11,200	Missouri Pacific	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
125	133	400	Montana Power	12¼	13½	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
124⅞	128	100	Nash., C. & St. L	45¼	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
45	48	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	126	126	126	126	+1
12⅜	12⅝	900	Nat. Lead Co	127⅜	127⅝	127⅜	127⅜	— 2⅝
57	58	200	Nevada Con. Cop	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
90¼	90¾	6,776	N. Y. Air Brake	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
53¼	54	1,785	N. Y. Central	57	57½	57	57½	— ⅛
23¼	24	1,700	N. Y. N. H. & H	91¼	91¾	90¾	90¾	— ⅝
88	89	5,950	N. Y. Ont. & West	54	54	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
67	68	400	Norfolk & West. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
	84	100	North American	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
48¼	48⅝	7,800	Northern Central	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
101½	102⅜	800	Northern Pacific	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
86⅜	87	7,300	Pacific Mail	104⅝	105½	104½	105½	— ⅛
20	21	5,880	Penn. R. R	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
103⅝	104	2,400	People's Gas, Chi	107	107¼	107	107¼	— ⅛
17⅛	18	4,810	Pittsburgh Coal	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼	— ⅛
87	88	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	32	2,400	Pressed Steel Car	86½	86½	86	86	— ⅛
100	101¾	900	Pressed Steel C. pf	32¾	32¾	32	32	— 1
154	155	3,300	Pullman Co	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅝
51,400			Ray Con. Copper	154½	154½	154½	154½	
1,200			Reading	17⅞	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
1,200			Rep. Iron & Steel	149¾	149¾	147½	147¾	— ⅝
1,200			Rep. Iron & S. pf	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
1,200			Rock Island Co	76¾	76¾	75	75	— 3
300			Rock Island Co. pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
800			Rumely, (M.,) Co	18	18	17½	17½	— ¼
200			Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
1,300			Seaboard Air Line	4¾	4¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
11,500			Sears, Roeb. & Co	196½	197½	194½	197	+ 1
1,350			Southern Pacific	85⅝	86¼	84⅝	85	— 2¼
900			So. Railway pf.	17	17	16½	16½	— 1
1,210			So. Railway pf. ext	61⅜	61⅜	60½	60½	— 1
300			Standard Milling	47	47	47	47	
700			Studebaker Co	41¾	41¾	40	40	— ⅛
600			Studebaker Co. pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
11,550			Tennessee Copper	30⅜	31	30½	31	— ⅛
100			Texas Co	134	134	131	132	— ⅜
			Third Avenue	45	46¾	43	43	— ⅜
			Tol., St. L. & W. pf	31	31	31	31	— 2
			Twin City, R. T	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
			Union Bag & P. Co	90½	90½	90½	90½	— 1¼
			Union Pacific	5½	5½	5	5	— ⅛
			United Rys. Inv	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	— ⅝
			United Rys. Inv. pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
			U. S. Indus. Alco	31½	31½	31	31	— ⅝
			U. S. Indus. Alco. pf	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
			U. S. Rubber	70	70	70	70	
			U. S. Steel	57	57	57	57	
			U. S. Steel pf	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	— 1⅞
			Utah Copper	105⅜	105⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— 2⅛
			Va.-Car. Chem	53⅜	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛	— ⅛
			Wabash	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
			Wabash pf	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
			Wells Fargo Exp	3¾	3¾	3	3¼	— ⅛
			Western Maryland	82	82	82	82	— 3
			Western Union Tel	20	20	18¾	19½	— 1
			Westingh. El. & M	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼	— ½
			Woolw., (F.W.) Co	71	71	70¼	70¾	— 2¼
				92	92	91½	91⅞	— 1⅞

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	99¼
2s, c, 1930	98½	99¼
3s, r, 1918	101½	
3s, c, 1918	101¼	
4s, r, 1925	102½	102⅜
4s, c, 1925	110	
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¼	

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allis-C pf.	34	37
Am Ag C.	50½	52
Do pf	90	93
A B S pf		81
A B S & Fdy	87¼	93½
Do pf	135½	138
Am C Pr	37	39
Am C Pr. pf	84	87
Do pf	107	
Am Exp	93	
A H & L	5	5¼
Am Lo pf	26	29
Am Lo pf	96	
Am Malt	6	8
Do pf	30	32½
A S pf, B	78	
Am Snuff.	148	152
Do pf	107	
A T & C	58½	
A T pf	105½	107
Am Wool	15½	20
A W P pf	8	11
Ann Arbor	30	
Do pf	70	
Assets R.	6	8
A T & S F		
A F pf	96½	99
Bald Loc	37½	38½
Do pf	101½	104½
B'ch Ck	85	
Batop M	⅝	¾
Br Shoe		
Br Sh pf	90	
Brunsw Ter	5	6
B. R & P	90	
Canada So	56¼	
Cass (J. I)		
C pf	85	
C R R of N J	325	
C. A. S. L	111	
C & A pf	11¼	13½
Chi. St P. M & Om	132	
Do pf	150	
C, C, C & St L	39	
Do pf	88	
Cluett-P	67	
Do pf	100	102
Cleve & P.	88	
Col & S	27	
Do 1st pf	44	
Do 2d pf	35	
Cont Can	40½	48
Do pf	90	
Crip C C	20	27½
Do pf	35	50
Cub-A S	4¼	42
Do pf	91	
D & Co pf		90
Del & H	147½	150
D & R G	6½	7¼
Do pf	11	12½
Dist Sec	11½	12½

	Bid.	Asked.
D M & Ft D	3	
Do pf	23	
Det & M	75	
Do pf	80	
D S S & A	4	6
Do pf	6	10
East Kod	465	
F M & S	8	15
Do pf	29	35
Gen Chem pf	108	110
Gi'rich (B. F) Co	96	100
Hav E Ry		
Do pf	79	91½
Helme (G W) Co	160	180
Do pf	111	115
Ill Cent	107¾	109
Inger-R	107	115
Do pf	90	
Int Agric	12	
Int H pf	118¾	119
Int H Cor	73¼	
Do pf	113	
Int Pr	34	35
Do pf	3	
Iowa Cent	6	12
Do pf	10	15
K C Ft S & M pf	67	
Kan O So		
Do pf	57	57½
Kayser (J) & Co	75½	80
Do 1st pf	105	
K & T M	4	10
Do pf	36	
Kresge (S S) Co	97	100
Do pf	106¾	108
L E & W	5½	6¼
Do pf	14	20
Ligg & M	217	220
Long Isl	33	39
L-W Bis		27
Lorill Co	100	180
Lorill Co. pf	70	75
Do pf	67½	69
Man Elev	124	130
M Bop Sts	55	56
Mer Mar	2	2¼
M. St P & S. M	161	165
Nat E pf	124½	126½
Nat Enam	11½	13½
Nat Sta	17	20
Nat Sys of N J		
Do 2d pf	4½	7

	Bid.	Asked.
So P R S	35	
Do pf	80	
Std Milling	87½	90½
Tex Pac	11	13
T, St L & W	96	
Do pf	70	
Und Type	1¾	2
Do pf	70	
U B & P	100	
Do pf	28½	29½
U Cig Stores	20¼	20¾
Do pf	81	
Un Cig M	42	45
Do pf	85	
Un Dry G	50	
Do pf	47	57
U S Cast I P	12	
Do pf	81	85½
U S Exp	71	
U S R & Imp	46	
U S R 1st pf	90	
Va-Car C	102⅝	103
Va R & P	19	21
W Md pf	31	38
West A B	240	244
1st pf	118	122
Weym-B	20	
Do pf	109	114
W El & P	2¼	3¾
Do 1st pf	12	15
Do 2d pf	4¼	
Wis Cent	35	38¾
Wis Cent. pf	28	
W-s'ton (F W) pf	116	118

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Occidental Con	.85
Andes	.05	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher	.05	Overman	.13
Bullion	.03	Potosi	.13
Caledonia	.01	Savage	.04
Challenge Con	.02	Sec Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va	.08	Sierra Nevada	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.06
Hale & Norcross	.11	Utah Con	.01
Justice	.02	Yellow Jacket	.28
Mexican	.44		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	C. O. D.	.07
Jim Butler	.73	Comb. Fraction	.07
McNamara	.03	D'field Daisy	.06
Mizpah Exten	.03	D'field Bl. B	.06
Montana	.27	Florence	.75
North Star	.14	G'field Con. M	1.67½
Rescue Eula	.06	G'field Merger	.54
Tonopah Exten	2.50	Jumbo Exten	1.15
Tonopah Merger	2.25	Lone Star	.09
West End	.52	Silver Pick	.09
GOLDFIELD.		Vernal	.03
Atlanta	.37	Round Mountain	.33
Booth	.29	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Con	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	.10	10½	Jackpot	7⅜	8¼
Elkton	.49	50	McKinney	30½	35
El Paso	.125	190	Old Gold	1	1½
Findley	2¼	3½	Portland	.117	120
Gold Dol	4	5	Vindicator	.125	135
Isabella	17⅞	18	R. B. H.	3⅝	3⅞

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Sharp Declines Throughout the Oil Issues—Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 115,702 shares of stocks and $190,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 14,675; oils, 1,152, and mining, 99,875. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., or. bear.	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛
100	El. Boat pf.	54	54	54	54
100	In. Rub. T. ctfs	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
195	Kelly Spr. T.	101	101	98½	100½
70	K. S. T. new 1st pf	83	83	83	83
1,000	Sterling Gum	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
200	Tob. Prod. p

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Closes Important Deal

Acquires control of the United Chemists Company, operators of a chain of drug stores in small towns.

Through this move, they expect to establish a large chain of combination cigar and drug stores in medium-sized towns throughout the country.

Much larger net earnings should be the result.

Take advantage of the present market quotation and buy now.

Complete detailed report sent free on request. Ask for 11A.

JONES & BAKER
STOCK BROKERS
"NOTHING TO SELL BUT SERVICE."
50 Broad Street
Phone Broad 6718-9
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Philadelphia Chicago
Direct private wires to all markets.

An Able Young Man

wants a position as assistant to busy executive or manager of a department or branch office.

Have had business training extending over eight years, and for past two years Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager of large and successful manufacturing and selling organization with yearly turnover of over two millions.

My salary has been $10,000 a year, but will consider less until my ability is proven. Address Box C 876 Times Downtown.

$300 REWARD

$25,000 Austrian Treasury notes, Series B 7234, 7235, 7240, 7241, 7242, at $5,000 each, due January 1, 1915, lost.

Finder deliver to ALBERT FRANK & COMPANY, 26 Beaver Street, New York, who will pay reward in cash and ask no questions.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 20, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1914, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,165.03, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated Dec. 28, 1914.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF COMPUTING—TABULATING—RECORDING CO.
6% 30-Year Sinking Fund Bonds
DUE JULY 1, 1941.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article VI. of the Indenture dated July 15, 1911, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, February 10th, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 105% of par and accrued interest, to exhaust the sum of One Hundred Thousand, One Hundred and Sixty Dollars and Seventy-six Cents ($100,168.76.) Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Jan. 22rd, 1915.

TEMPLE COAL CO. FIRST & COLLATERAL Trust Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Bonds: Under the provisions of the mortgage, proposals for the account of the Sinking Fund will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., February 10, 1915, at the office of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, for the sale to it at the lowest price, not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as $193,986.00 will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned,

C. S. W. PACKARD, President,
Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co.,
517 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

SINKING FUND NOTICE
NORFOLK AND WESTERN-POCAHONTAS JOINT 4 PER CENT. BONDS.

Tenders of the above bonds are hereby invited for the sale and delivery of sufficient bonds to the extent of 224,537.19, the amount in the Mortgage Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee Pocahontas Coal Lands Purchase Money First Mortgage, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until 12 M. February 3rd, 1915.

The right to reject any or all tenders unsatisfactory to the Trustee is reserved.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3rd, Treasurer.

MEN WHO HAVE SOLD STOCKS, BONDS, or other securities, please write, giving experience and personal details, to
THE FINANCE CORPORATION,
No. 1,512 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
(No personal interviews granted except by appointment.)

DIVIDENDS.

White Knob Copper & Development Co., Ltd.,
43 Cedar Street, New York.

Second Dividend: A regular quarterly dividend of ten cents a share on the preferred stock of the Company has been declared, payable on February 20th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 8th, 1915.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1915.

MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

UNION AMERICAN CIGAR CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the full shares of Preferred Stock; also a dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the full shares of Common Stock, both payable February 15, 1915, to stockholders of record January 23, 1915. Transfer books will be closed January 23 to February 15, inclusive.

N. D. LEAN, Treasurer.

109TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable March 1st, 1915, to holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, February 8th, 1915.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, January 27th, 1915.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
New York, Jan. 27, 1915.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid February 24th, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record at closing of Transfer Books February 3rd, 1915. Preferred Transfer Books will reopen February 24th, 1915.

H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

The J. G. White Management Corporation,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Eighth quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 18th, 1915.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,
42 Broadway, New York, January 20, 1915.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable February 23rd, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 12 o'clock, noon, January 30th, 1915.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, Jan. 21, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable February 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business January 27th, 1915.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.
111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 66.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on February 1, 1915, to shareholders of record January 13, 1915.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City, located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.
Dated Jan. 18, 1915.

RAILROADS TO SELL $65,000,000 BONDS

New York Central Considers a Debenture Issue to Yield $110,000,000.

TO STOCKHOLDERS AT PAR

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Take Pennsylvania's $49,000,000 Balance of 1873 Mortgage Authorization.

The Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the New York State Railways figured in new financial arrangements yesterday by which more than $65,000,000 will be raised by sales of bonds, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., taking the Pennsylvania issue and J. P. Morgan & Co. the issues of the two other roads.

Apart from these issues, negotiations were proceeding yesterday regarding a large issue by the New York Central. It was said in quarters well informed regarding New York Central affairs that no announcement might be made for ten days or two weeks, but there was widespread discussion in the financial district of the plan which the New York Central is said to be considering.

Among the banks and trust companies where the matter was being talked of it was said that the issue would take the shape of an issue of 6 per cent. debentures to be made convertible into 6 per cent. preferred stock and to be offered to the stockholders at par to the extent of 50 per cent. of their holdings. There is $221,000,000 of New York Central stock outstanding and the issue would therefore yield in the neighborhood of $110,000,000, less the commission to be paid for underwriting the issue. This would care for the several issues of New York Central notes which mature this year and supply the company with funds for other purposes as well.

By the sale to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of approximately $40,000,000 of the consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has closed the mortgage of $100,000,000 authorized in 1873. The price paid for these bonds was not learned, but it is expected that they will be offered around 103. The bankers will offer the bonds within a short time.

The first issue of the $100,000,000 authorization, offered in 1879, amounted to $3,498,000 in 5 per cent. gold bonds. In the same year an additional $1,500,000 of 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds was issued. In 1893 4 per cent. gold bonds to the amount of $2,610,000 were issued, and in 1895 3½ per cent. sterling bonds to the amount of $4,867,000 were issued. After the panic of 1907 another issue of $39,400,000 of these bonds at 4 per cent. was made. The floating of these bonds did much to reassure the bond market. All of the $100,000,000 consolidated mortgage bonds are equally secured under the same deed of trust. This mortgage is a first lien on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The next considerable obligation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company lies in the $86,827,000 ten-year gold convertible 3½ bonds, which mature Oct. 1 of this year. It was said yesterday that no further plan for meeting this obligation had been arranged. Recourse might be had to the new general mortgage authorized by the stockholders in March, 1914.

Application was made yesterday to the up-State Public Service Commission for authority to increase to 6 per cent. the rate of interest on two issues of bonds, $7,400,000 Erie and Jersey first mortgage 4s, and $6,000,000 Genesee Railroad first mortgage. The Erie owns both of these issues and they are pledged as security for notes maturing this year. With the proceeds of the sale it is planned, should the application be granted, to retire all of the $6,000,000 notes maturing March 1, and to apply the balance to the $10,000,000 notes maturing on April 1. Further plans will be made to extend the unpaid part of the April maturity. J. P. Morgan & Co., it was said, would take the bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced, also, the purchase with other banking houses, of $2,923,000 New York State Railways first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds. The New York State Railways is controlled by the New York Central through stock ownership. Two previous issues of bonds under the same mortgage have been made under an authorized issue of $50,000,000 and the total outstanding is approximately $15,500,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of January show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,195,928	+	$63,406
Thirteen roads....	6,567,921	—	1,085,638
Total (17 roads)..	7,763,849	—	1,022,232

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for December—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	309	309	309
Gross	384,304	509,706	470,792
Net after tax.	90,753	118,795	126,671
6 mos. gross..	2,445,796	2,851,376	2,921,889
Net after tax.	447,653	642,755	722,925

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for December—

Mileage	337	337	337
Gross	754,248	973,428	956,181
Net after tax	159,352	275,441	313,239
6 mos. gross..	4,762,695	5,502,150	5,179,950
Net after tax.	945,021	1,510,769	1,622,956

MOBILE & OHIO for December—

Mileage	1,122	1,122	1,114
Gross	878,750	1,150,966	1,031,047
Net after tax.	284,455	270,521	248,828
6 mos. gross..	5,640,764	6,686,759	6,186,091
Net after tax.	1,199,872	1,468,804	1,512,202

Miscellaneous Earnings.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANIES report for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$2,253,978	$2,283,491	$2,178,723
Net	562,558	601,765	620,494
Surplus	58,714	121,480	165,333
Gross	5,139,976	5,167,488	5,000,330
Net	1,742,976	1,787,901	1,912,310
Surplus	708,792	789,696	961,887

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for December—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	316,860	295,877	21,003
Net after tax.	118,965	105,082	13,883
Sur. aft. chgs.	68,432	54,799	13,633
Bal. af. pf. div.	51,710	39,635	12,075
12 mos. gross..	3,636,084	3,284,552	351,532
Net after tax.	1,398,656	1,264,878	133,778
Sur. aft. chgs.	791,757	703,048	88,694
Pf. divs.	182,364	152,788	29,626
Common divs. ..	450,000	450,000	.....
Balance	159,393	100,824	59,069

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	9,299,046	8,870,326	8,206,968
Net	4,461,534	4,369,695	4,010,996
Int. & tax.....	1,579,821	1,561,440	1,529,281
Surplus	2,881,713	2,808,255	2,481,736
Dividends	1,460,514	1,416,000	1,416,000
Surplus	1,421,199	1,392,255	1,065,736
Dep. & ren. ...	994,072	1,060,000	775,000

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

10 shares Manhattan Railway Co., 127¾.
10 shares Union Pacific Railroad preferred, 80¾.
500 shares Gas Mantel Machine Co., $20 lot.
10 shares Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 186.
$3,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 per cent. gold notes, due 1918, 99¾.
$5,000 Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad Co. 4½ per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, due March, 1934, 30.
$1,000 United States Steel Corporation fifty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due April, 1968, 101⅛.
5 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co., 160.
$13,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Co. adjustment mortgage 50-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, due March, 1954, 26¾.
50 shares Texas & Pacific Railway Co. common, 11¾.
50 shares Rock Island Co. common, ⅝.
25 shares American Linseed Co. preferred, 26¾.
2,000 shares Diamondfield Daisy Gold Mining Co., $101 lot.
$2,500 note made by S. R. Driffield, interest 6 per cent., payable March 9, 1915, indorsed by S. R. Driffield & Mica Products Co., Inc., $800.

UNSETTLED DAY IN COTTON.

Market Declines in Response to Stock Exchange Sentiment.

Cotton was unsettled yesterday through a combination of causes, among which was the effect on the stock market of the passing of the Steel dividend. There is also a growing bearish sentiment caused by less cheerful spot advices, more liberal hedge selling, and predictions of heavy shipments for delivery against New York contracts. The market showed a decline of 13 to 16 points for the day.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.53	8.41	8.41@8.42	8.57@8.58
May	8.82	8.68	8.69@8.70	8.84@8.85
July	9.02	8.90	8.90@8.91	9.05@9.06
August	9.04	9.04	8.97@8.99	9.13@9.15
October	9.22	9.11	9.12@9.13	9.28@9.29
December	9.35	9.24	9.24@9.25	9.38@9.39

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	27,087	24,747	21,384
New Orleans.....	14,168	13,932	7,402
Mobile	459	1,266	1,206
Savannah	14,757	11,196	3,950
Charleston	2,890	761	300
Wilmington	1,573	924	1,223
Norfolk	1,813	4,444	1,533

Total port receipts, 70,220, against 43,828 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,510	1,110	934
Memphis	1,641	5,228	4,539
St. Louis.....	565	1,063	9,000
Houston	19,562	19,014	17,540

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston ..18,500 to 20,000		18,578	15,481
N. Orleans..10,000 to 11,000		12,213	9,419

Total exports yesterday, 26,659; so far this season, 3,506,578, against 3,284,690 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	—Stocks.— 1915.	1914.
1,950	New Orleans...	8¼	403,897	279,992
200	Mobile	7¾	62,030	48,307
1,025	Savannah	8	348,044	115,581
719	Galveston	8¼	626,105	881,008
—	Wilmington ...	7¾	47,296	20,908
2,012	Norfolk	8	71,633	60,742
579	Augusta	8¼	150,687	85,808
3,100	Memphis	8	249,799	225,606
815	St. Louis.....	8	39,373	81,467
2,175	Houston	8¼	218,068	206,458

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points advance at 4.96d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 9,445 bales, including 1,115 American. Closed quiet.

EMERGENCY NOTES RETIRED

New York Takes Up the Last of Its Currency Issue.

Deposit of funds for the retirement of the last of the emergency currency issued to banks in this city was made at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Of a total of a little more than $144,000,000 that was taken out by the banks here only $400,000 was outstanding last week. The amount issued in the entire country was about $380,000,000, of which all but about $70,000,000 has been retired.

Owing to the increasing tax on these notes and the falling rates of discount at the Federal Reserve banks, with the great easing of the general money situation, the retirement of emergency currency is now proceeding rapidly. eNw York, however, is understood to be the first centre which has completed the process.

All that remains to be done here is for the Executive Committee of the National Currency Association of this city to approve formally the retirement of the last batch of notes and return the collateral held against them. The committee, it is expected, will meet and close up the last transaction in a few days.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
245	Ahmeek	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
2,141	Alaska	27½	28¼	27½	27¾
5	Allouez	36	36	36	36
1,247	Amalgamated .	56	56¼	53¾	54½
1,295	Am. Zinc.....	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼
695	Arizona Com..	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
100	Butte & Bal..	21	21	21	21
5,300	Butte & Sup..	44	44¾	43½	44¼
360	Calumet & Ari.	54¼	54¼	53½	53½
19	Calumet & H..	386	386	380	380
312	Chino	36	36	35	35¾
100	Copper Range.	32¼	32¼	32	32
140	East Butte....	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
65	Granby	62	62½	62	62
20	Greene Can...	24	24	23½	23¾
35	Hancock	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
104	Indiana	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15	Island C. pf..	87	87	87	87
25	Kerr Lake....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
175	La Salle	3½	3½	3½	3½
238	Mohawk	51½	51½	50¾	51
50	Nevada Con...	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
155	New Arcadian..	29½	29½	29½	29½
715	North Butte...	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
100	Old Colony....	3½	3½	3½	3½
85	Old Dominion.	42½	43½	42½	43½
100	Osceola	86	86	85	85
145	Pond Creek	15	15	14½	14½
10	Quincy	51½	51½	51½	51½
293	Ray Con.....	17½	17½	16¾	17¼
60	Shattuck	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
30	St. Mary's L..	28½	28½	28	28
110	Superior	25	25	25	25
852	Tamarack	29¼	30¼	28¾	30
10	Trinity	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Tuolumne	23c	23c	23c	23c
305	U. S. Smelt...	21	21	20¼	21
80	U. S. S. pf..	38½	39½	38	38
500	Utah Apex....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	Utah Con.....	9¾	10	9¾	10
284	Utah Copper...	54	54	53	53½
85	Winona	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
51	Wolverine	35½	35½	34	34

RAILROADS.

45	Atchison	95¾	95¾	95	95
2	Boston & Alb..	191	191	191	191
48	Boston El.....	93½	94	93½	94
120	Boston & Me..	106	106	106	106
50	Boston & Prov.	254	254	254	254
8	C.J. & S.Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
11	C.&M., Class 4	95	95	94½	94½
25	Pitchburg pf...	80	80	80	80
11	Maine Central.	96	96	96	96
5	Mass. Elec. pf.	46	46	46	46
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
458	West. Union...	63¼	63½	62¾	62¾

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
3,000	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼
1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	62	62	62	62
5,000	C. B. & Q. Joint 4s.....	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	96¼	96½	96¼	96½
6,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1931	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	N. E. Tel 5s, 1932	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	West. Tel. 5s..	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Bank of Com.	83	83	83	83
70	Con. Coal	94½	95	94½	94½
10	Con. Power ...	105¼	105½	105	105
80	Fid. & Dep..	145	146	145	146
59	Marine Bank..	40	40	40	40
111	North. Cent..	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾
8	Unit. R. & El.	25	25	25	25

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. C. Ry 5s.	99	99	99	99
1,000	C. Rys. 1st 5s.	97	97	97	97
12,000	City B. 4s, '51.	95	95	95	95
1,000	Con. C. ref. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
8,000	Con. G. 4½s..	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	M., E. R. & L. ref. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	92½
3,000	St. P. C. C. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s.....	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
6,000	Un. Rys. & El. Ctfs. 5s	87	87	87	87
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. notes	100	100	100	100
1,000	W., B. & A. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.80	.90	Houghton..	1⅝	2
Bay S Gas	.10	.11	Iron Blos.	1	1¼
Begole	1¾	2	La Rose..	.73	.78
Calumet ..	1	1⅛	Majestic..	.15	.17
Calumet P.	.25	.26	McK-Dar..	.50	.55
Calaveras..	.95	1	Mex. Met..	.15	.17
Chief Con.	.80	.90	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Con. Ariz..	.30	.40	New Baltic	1¼	1½
Con. Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	Nev-Doug..	.50	.52
Cortez	.15	.30	Old D. Tr..	5	5½
Crown Res.	.75	.81	Ohio Cop..	.12	.15
Davis-Daly	.93	.96	Oneco	.75	.80
E. & B. B.	.90	1¼	So Lake...	4½	5
First Nat.	1⅝	1⅞	Stewart M.	1¼	1½
G'field Con	1½	1¾	Un Verde..	1⅞	2
			Yukon	2⅜	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	C. Rys. Ser. 2.	27½	27½	27½	27½
14	Com. Edison...	136½	136½	136½	136½
17	Diam. Match..	96½	96¾	96½	96¾
10	Mont. W. pf..	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾
78	Nat. Carbon...	138½	139	138½	138½
245	People's Gas..	119	119	118¾	118¾
23	Quaker Oats..	103½	103½	103¼	103¼
2,588	Sears-Roebuck.	195	199	194½	196
117	Swift & Co....	109	109	108¾	108¾
90	U. S. Steel...	48	48	48	48
40	Union Carbide.	157	157	156¾	156¾
40	West. Stone...	3½	3½	3½	3½

BONDS.

$2,000	C. C. Rys. 5s..	98½	98½	96½	98¼
3,000	C. Ry. 5s, B..	75	75	75	75
1,500	C. Ry. p. m.4s.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
2,000	Com. Ed. 5s...	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s..	92	92	92	92
5,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
585	Amal. Copper...	56	56	53¾	53¾
60	Am. Gas of N.J.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1	Bal. Loco.....	103	103	102½	102½
591	Cambria Steel..	44	44	42	42
268	Cambria S.Scrip	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
100	Chino	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
10	Ches. & Ohio..	45½	45½	45½	45½
10	Con. Trac.,N.J.	72½	72½	72½	72½
10	Inter-Mer. Bat.	48	48½	47½	47½
100	Ins.Co.of N. A.	21¼	21¼	21	21
25	Key. Tel. stock	13	13	13½	13½
20	Key. Tel. ctfs.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	Keyst. Tel....	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
32	Leh. Nav. stock	74	74	74	74
50	Leh. Nav. ctfs.	74	74	74	74
83	Lehigh Valley.	88	88¼	88	88¼
110	Lor. Trust. pf.	28	28	28	28
100	Mo. Pacific...	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
40	Northern Cent..	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
802	Penn. R. R....	53¾	53¾	53	53¼
1	Penn. Salt....	90	90	90	90
230	Phila. Electric.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
3	Phila. Co.....	33	33	33	33
203	Phila. Co. scrip	91	91	91	91
410	Phila. R.T.ctfs.	10¼	10¼	10	10
10	Pres. Steel Car	32½	32½	32½	32½
480	Reading	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾
775	Tono. Belmont.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
462	Tono. Mining..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
220	Un. Gas Imp...	82	83	81¾	83
155	U. S. Steel....	48	48	48	48
100	U. S. Steel pf..	103	103	103	103
10	Un. Traction..	36	36	36	36
5	Un.Cos. of N.J.	223½	223½	223½	223½
210	War. I. & S...	9½	9½	9½	9½
15	York Rys. pf..	80½	80½	80½	80½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s, small....	85	85	85	85
5,000	Beth. Steel 1st ext. 5s, 1926.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	City 4s, 1943 coupon	100¾	100½	100½	100½
4,000	City 4s, 1945 coupon	100½	100½	100½	100½
6,000	Interstate Rys. 4s	58¼	58½	58	58
2,000	Leh. Nav. con. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
10,000	Leh. Val. Coal 5s coupon....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4,000	Leh. Val. gen cons. 4½s..	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼
$00	Phila. Elec. 4s.	80	80	80	80
2,000	Phila. R. gold 5s.	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
2,000	Penn. conn. 4s, 1948	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Phila. W. & B. 4s..	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼
1,000	Span.-Am. L. 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Sewer P..	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼
1,925	Col. Gas & E..	9¾	10¾	9¾	10¼
100	Harb.-Walker .	47	47	47	47
50	Mfrs. L. & H..	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
10	Nat. F'proof..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
120	Nat. F'proof pf.	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
20	Ohio Fuel Oil..	15	15	15	15
30	Ohio Fuel Sup..	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼

INCOME TAX RULES FOR HOME OWNERS

Interest Payments on Mortgages Are to be Deducted, Treasury Department Holds.

NO RATE FOR DEPRECIATION

All But Water Taxes Deducted, and Householders Need Make No Allowance for Rent.

Much confusion was caused among income taxpayers last year, while returns were being filed and while they were under inspection in following months, by contrary rulings of the Treasury Department as to the right of a person owning his own home to deduct from his income the interest paid on a mortgage on this property. The department seems to have settled down now to the view that he is entitled to deduct it.

The only basis for ever questioning his right—and this was not supported by the income tax law—was the ruling of the Treasury Department that a taxpayer was not required to include in his income the amount he would have to pay for rent or the rental value of the house occupied by himself. The only place this ruling has ever appeared was in the "instructions" on the back of Form 1,040, as originally issued last year. It was there stated that "in case an individual owns his own home he cannot deduct the estimated value of his rent, neither shall he be required to include such estimated rental of his home as income."

The taxpayer owning his own home thus obtained an advantage over one who paid rent, which, of course, could not be deducted from his income, and it was apparently for this reason that the department sought to deprive the homeowner of deductions to which the owner of rented property was entitled.

These deductions embrace depreciation of the property and taxes and interest on mortgage. There is no warrant in the law for depriving him of either of the last two, and at first the Department ruled accordingly. It allowed deduction of both taxes and interest. When it issued its first and so far its only compilation of rules, known as Regulations No. 33, they contained only one change from the rulings as issued from time to time. That was in respect to mortgage interest of a home-owner. In Article 6, paragraph 2, it stated as one of the allowable deductions. "All interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness of the taxpayer incurred in the conduct of business." The phrase "incurred in the conduct of business" limited the deduction in the case of real estate to property that was owned by the taxpayer and rented to others.

This portion, however, does not occur in the law, which states the deduction as "All interest paid within the year by a taxable person on indebtedness."

The Department subsequently saw that it had gone beyond the law and quietly dropped its attempt to deprive home-owners of this deduction. It has never made public, however, any decision rescinding its ruling and it remains among the regulations that are supposed to be still in force.

In some cases home-owners who deducted their mortgage interest in their returns last year were notified by inspectors that the deduction would not be permitted, and when the question went before the Internal Revenue Commissioner later the inspectors were overruled and the deduction allowed, because the ruling had been actually, although not publicly, rescinded.

In Form 1,040, revised, provided for returns to be made this year, the deduction is stated as it appears in the law, without the phrase, "incurred in the conduct of business."

No attempt was made to deprive the home-owner of his deduction for taxes, as the law clearly states as an allowable deduction, "All national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year, not including those assessed against local benefits." The only restriction imposed by the department—and this applied to all property owners—was that water taxes could not be included, as they were not really taxes at all, but payments for water, similar to payments for gas. No effort was made to work in anything about "in trade" or "in the business" here.

In respect to depreciation, however, the department found warrant in the law for depriving the home-owner of that. The law defines the deduction as a reasonable allowance for the evaporation, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in business."

As the matter now stands, therefore, the taxpayer who owns his home need include in his income no allowance for rent. He may deduct taxes and mortgage interest, but may not deduct depreciation.

London Wool Sale.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,650 bales. The demand was strong and the recent advances were firmly maintained, especially in the better sorts of greasy merinos. Americans bought a fair supply of the latter. Scoured Victorian crossbreds sold as high as 2s 3d.

CIVIL SERVICE.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER

(With knowledge of Accounting and Business Methods)

$3,000 a Year

Applications for this examination will be received until 4 P. M. Tues., Feb. 2.

Duties: The preparation of questions for examinations requiring a knowledge of accounting, bookkeeping, general office and business methods; field work and investigations in City Departments to determine exact nature of duties of positions in competitive class, preliminary to preparing and rating examinations.

Minimum age, 21 years.

Applicants must be residents of State of New York.

Application blanks may be had at the Application Bureau, Municipal Building, Room 1,400, or sent by mail on receipt of four (4) cents in stamps.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

Offices 377 Broadway Salesrooms

Southwest corner of White Street.

A modern 12-story building, with good light, excellent service and shipping facilities. Especially suitable for

Knit Goods, Hosiery, Underwear and Dry Goods Concerns.

Comfort and satisfaction assured. Reasonable rentals, from $300 per year and up.

There are also available, for a representative concern, one entire floor, about 7,500 sq. ft., and a store with basement, about 11,500 sq. ft. Attractive rentals.

Full particulars from

Agent, LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc., 165 BROADWAY.

Telephone 7475 Cortlandt.

STEEL PENSIONS $1,575,000.

Total Payments of Four Years to Retired Workers.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27.—The fourth annual report of the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund, made public to-day, shows that since Jan. 1, 1911, when the fund was established, retired employes of the Steel Corporation have received in pensions $1,575,021.33. For the year 1914 the total disbursement from the pension fund amounted to $511,967.90, which was a gain over the previous year of $89,152.76, and a gain of $230,510.53 over the first year of the fund's existence.

The Pittsburgh district leads in the amount of money paid out to the aged and infirm former employes of the various subsidiary companies. To retired mill operatives in the Pittsburgh and Valley districts the sum of $222,656.33 was paid during the year, and to this may be added the sum paid to the coke workers in the fields adjacent to Pittsburgh, which amounted to $59,995.66, making the total for the mills and mines in the district $282,651.99.

Pensioners in Cleveland and its vicinity received approximately $50,000.

In the Chicago district the amount distributed to former mill workers was $30,157.86. In New England retired employes of the Worcester, Mass., plants received $39,855.56.

There are now 2,521 beneficiaries of the fund. During the year 612 pensioners were added and 188 died. The average pensions of the cases added were $20.40 a month, the average age of the pensioners being 63.33 years, and the average term of service 28.76 years. Under the rules of the fund not less than $12 nor more than $100 per month is paid.

Pension checks are sent all over the world. Many of the foreign-born employes of the company return to their native lands when their work days are over.

RETURNING THE GOLD FUND.

Committee Suggests Subscribers Take Reserve Bank Checks.

Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Gold Fund Committee, sent letters yesterday to the banks throughout the country that contributed to the $100,000,000 foreign exchange pool, formally notifying them of the discontinuance of the pool, owing to improvement in conditions, and inquiring in what way they would like returned to them the 70 per cent. remaining on hand of the gold paid by them on their subscriptions, aggregating about $17,000,000. The other 30 per cent. has already been returned from the proceeds of the sale of exchange against the $10,000,000 gold that was sent to Ottawa.

The committee offers to make the present payment in any of four ways, by check of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York mailed direct to the subscriber, by check of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the order of the subscriber's New York correspondent for the subscriber's account, by shipment of gold to the subscriber, or by the transfer of gold to the subscriber through the Sub-Treasury.

The committee recommends one of the first two ways, for the sake of convenience, three about to be placed, and others pending. Eastern shipyards look forward to one of their busiest years, apart from the Government's naval programme that will come later.

The Iron Trade Review says:

With the worst news regarding the iron and steel industry now out, notably the disastrous final quarter for the Steel Corporation, the effect on sentiment, as it frequently happens in such circumstances, has not been unwholesome. New business generally in the steel industry is not coming very briskly at present, but it is better than in several months, and January will make the best showing since October at least. Rail business has been developing better in the West, where the past week's sales reached 80,000 tons, with a large quantity under negotiation.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

LOFTS 20-26 West 22d St.

Just off Fifth Ave.

16 Story Fireproof Building

Sprinkler Equipment — 25c insurance rate

Four High Speed Elevators

Full particulars from the agents.

SPEAR & CO., 840 Broadway (Cor. 13th St.) Phone Stuyvesant 627.

SEEK ROCK ISLAND PROXIES.

Committee Named to Fight for New Directors.

A proxy committee, consisting of E. W. Sheldon, President of the United States Trust Company; William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, and J. Horace Harding, of C. D. Barney & Co., has been appointed by shareholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company to solicit proxies for the annual meeting March 15. The Rock Island Railway stock is in process of distribution to holders of collateral trust bonds of the Rock Island Railroad Company, and it has been announced in behalf of certain shareholders that efforts will be made to alter the personnel of the railway Directorate.

It is understood that the committee is co-operating with the interests headed by James N. Wallace to rehabilitate the Rock Island. Four Directors are to be elected at the annual meeting to succeed Daniel G. Reid, Edward S. Moore, Roberts Walker, and John J. Mitchell. A contest has been promised in case these men are again candidates for office.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Slow but steady improvement of business is reported from numerous quarters of the steel trade this week. Orders placed and in prospect for new steamships has aroused considerable activity at shipyards. The Iron Age says:

On the whole the reports from works give rather a better account of the steel trade than current sales. But it is to be noted that mills have been shutting down and resuming and that only the resumption gets publicity.

The Steel Corporation's report of $10,900,000 earnings in the last quarter of 1914, or $2,500,000 less than the previous low record, in 1904, shows that the last two months of the year were worse than was generally known at the time.

Recent rail orders will give the Gary mill work for two months, and in view of its starting up on Feb. 8 one of the idle blast furnaces there has been blown in. The Steel Corporation is also to blow in this week a furnace at Lorain, Ohio, and two in the Pittsburgh district. Active ingot capacity of the corporation is now close to 50 per cent.

With a total of eleven vessels now under contract, three about to be placed, and others pending, Eastern shipyards look forward to one of their busiest years, apart from the Government's naval programme that will come later.

The Iron Trade Review says:

With the worst news regarding the iron and steel industry now out, notably the disastrous final quarter for the Steel Corporation, the effect on sentiment, as it frequently happens in such circumstances, has not been unwholesome. New business generally in the steel industry is not coming very briskly at present, but it is better than in several months, and January will make the best showing since October at least. Rail business has been developing better in the West, where the past week's sales reached 80,000 tons, with a large quantity under negotiation.

GUILD TALKS ON RUSSIA.

Tells Exporters of American Opportunities and Need of Bank.

Curtis Guild, former American Ambassador to Russia and ex-Governor of Massachusetts, told the 175 men who had gathered yesterday for a luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Biltmore that Russia was the most profitable and prolific field in the world for American products. He advised the establishment of an American-Russian bank for the acceleration and promotion of trade between the two countries.

Alba B. Johnson, head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the President of the association, in introducing Mr. Guild, said there was no subject before the American people today which should be brought more strongly to the attention of the State Department than the reconsideration of the whole subject of our diplomatic relations with Russia. Ex-Gov. Guild said one of the greatest sympathies that ever existed between nations was that which prompted Russia at the time of the American Revolution to decline to supply troops to England, and he attributed the favorable terms of the Treaty of Ghent to the influence of the Emperor of Russia.

Getting the trade of Russia, meant obtaining the trade of 172,000,000 people, said Mr. Guild, who told that last year, while we imported goods from Russia to the value of $29,000,000, we sent her $26,000,000 worth of our own, although many American products that went to London, Antwerp, Marseilles and Hamburg, were resold to Russia. He said that $150,000,000 was a conservative estimate of the value of American goods which eventually reach Russia every year.

"We don't hear very much about the Russian Emperor," he continued, "but he has done wonders for his country. He has reduced illiteracy by half, he has promoted athletics, he has stamped out vices such as drunkenness."

The Czar and the Russian nation as a whole, he asserted, have always been friendly to the United States. The opportunities for American enterprise in Russia he pronounced boundless.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was strong and prices continued to climb, again establishing new records for the season. The strength was based on the pronounced scarcity of offerings in the cash position and steadily decreasing supplies. Speculative operations were more active, especially in July, and at one time the May premium was down to 15c, a decrease of nearly 4c a bushel, during the past two days. At the close of the day July was 2½c higher, while May was up 1⅝c in the local cash market. No. 2 Winter wheat was quoted at $1.57½ and No. 2 hard at $1.58, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.51¼ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.56½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.55¼	$1.53⅝	$1.00⅝
July	..	..	1.40⅝	1.38	97½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	$1.57⅛	$1.55½	1.56⅞	1.55⅛	..
July	1.42⅝	1.41	1.42⅝	1.40	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.48⅞	1.46¼	1.48⅝	1.46½	93⅞
July	1.33⅞	1.31¼	1.33⅝	1.30⅝	89¼

CORN.

The corn market was firm and higher, influenced by the advance in wheat and on export sales of 125,000 bushels, closing 5.8c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84⅞c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	81¼	80⅛	81⅛	80½	67⅛
July	82⅝	81⅛	82¼	81⅝	66⅝

OATS.

The market for oats was strong and higher, closing ⅞ to 1¼c net advance, owing to increased interest in the market, prompted by evidences of export demand and rumors that Canada would remove the import duty on oats in order to secure supplies in America. The local cash market was firm, standard being quoted at 61½c; No. 2 white, 63c; No. 3 white, 61½@62c; No. 4 white, 60c@60¼c; fancy clipped white, 63@64¼c; ordinary clipped white, 62@64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	59⅛	57⅝	59⅜	58¼	40
July	58⅛	56¼	58⅝	56½	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was easier during the first part of the day owing to heavy receipts of hogs and demoralized conditions in the hog markets generally, owing to the quarantine at Chicago, but on the decline packers were credited with buying and the market rallied sharply and closed strong. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 85,000 head; estimated for Thursday, 38,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 17,500 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	11.07	10.77	11.02	10.82	10.72
July	11.27	11.05	11.22	10.97	11.07
Ribs—					
May	10.42	10.25	10.37	10.27	11.22
July	10.60	10.45	10.57	10.47	11.57
Pork—					
May	19.07	18.80	19.05	18.87	21.40
July	19.35	19.10	19.32	19.15	21.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was strong and higher, with prices at new high records for the season. At the close of the day values were slightly below the highest, but 6 to 21 points above the final of Tuesday. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.85@7.25	7.00
January	..	..	6.91@6.99	6.70
February	..	..	6.90@6.99	6.77
March	7.08	6.90	7.00@7.01	6.90
April	..	..	7.11@7.17	7.03
May	7.26	7.15	7.20@7.23	7.11
June	..	..	7.30@7.34	7.19
July	7.45	7.34	7.40@7.41	7.31
August	7.50	7.45	7.47@7.49	7.41

COFFEE.

Prices in the coffee market were barely steady at the outset in absence of demand, but while the volume of business during the day was small, consisting of 9,500 bags, a steadier tone developed during the afternoon, and at the close prices were 1 to 4 points net higher. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 8¼c and Santos 4s at 10c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	6.10@6.12	6.06
February	..	..	6.18@6.15	6.12
March	6.22	6.22	6.23@6.25	6.22
April	..	..	6.33@6.34	6.30
May	6.41	6.40	6.42@6.44	6.40
June	..	..	6.32@6.34	6.30
July	7.34	7.30	7.34@7.35	7.30
August	..	..	7.42@7.43	7.38
September	7.52	7.48	7.51@7.52	7.46
October	..	..	7.57@7.58	7.54
November	..	..	7.63@7.64	7.60
December	7.05	7.05	7.65@7.70	7.66

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts today, 5,539 packages. A little stronger market for the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery. Trade was by no means active, but the demand seems to be broadening a little and stock cleans up fairly well. There is also a moderate inquiry for the secondary grades, partly to go out of town. Held creamery remains quiet. Renovated shows no further change; stock is offered quite freely. Ladles and packing stock steady. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32½@33c; higher scoring, 33½@34c; firsts, 30c@32c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 25@26c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31½@32c; higher scoring, 32½c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26½@29½c; State, dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 28@30c; common to fair, 26@27c; renovated, extras, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25½c; ladles, current make, specials, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, held, 21@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,407 cases. Fresh-gathered eggs did not clear from first hands; trade was dull and a liberal surplus was carried over. Yesterday, with further fairly liberal receipts, market received a further decline, and closed unsettled and irregular, with some speculative demand, but an ample offering for all needs. Storage eggs fairly steady. Near-by and nearby, and lower in the effort to force out the accumulations in hand. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 33½@34c; extra firsts, 32c; firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 31@31½c; thirds and poorer, 28@30c; refrigerator, firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27½c; undergrades, 20@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@37c; defective, 29@35c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@36c; Western, gathered whites, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 34c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@33c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE HAVE 1,200 Spring dresses in stock for immediate delivery, consisting of serges, silks, also wool and silk poplins; prices from $5.75 to $12.50; it will pay you to call, as they are wonderful values.
GLOBE DRESS & SUIT COMPANY, 22-24 West 26th St.

I HAVE A JOB of 200 skirts of all wool materials in good sizes; reasonable prices. Jacob Labes, 84 Lenox Av.

Designer wanted on infants', children's, and junior colored dresses; only creators of snappy up-to-date styles considered. W 41 Times.

RELIABLE SKIRT CONTRACTOR (can furnish best reference) desires connection with suit or skirt houses. Y 819 Times Annex.

WANTED—Job of messaline; will pay cash. S. & W. Dress Co., 15 East 26th St.

WE ARE OPEN for velveteen vests not to cost more than $6. Mautner Bros., Inc., 152 West 25th St.

TRIMMINGS.—50 odd suits, piece goods, gas stoves, pressing tables, fixtures. 38 West 26th, 7th floor.

Will look at medium-priced serge dresses Thursday and Friday, 9 to 11. Tamor, 50 East Broadway.

WANTED—PLAYING CARDS, large job, cheap. L. W. FELLOWS, 31 UNION SQ.

JOBBER looking at ladies' corset covers, 9 to 12 A. M., 15 East 17th St., first floor.

Manufacturer selling out entire plant, serges, broadcloth. Premier Skirt, 106 West 32d.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday... 3½@4 " " " " "

The quotation is for six months' paper.

A New $1 Knitted Tie.

A local manufacturer is now putting on the market a line of long-stripe, knitted ties to retail at $1. They are made in both the open end and string effects, and in color combinations, including black and white, navy and white, emerald and white, champagne and green, Yale blue and white, gold and white, orange and black, &c. They are said to be taking well. A good call is also reported for the higher-priced knitted silk ties.

Staple Ginghams May Go Up.

Such a good business has been done of late by commission houses handling Southern staple ginghams that a second advance of a quarter of a cent a yard is looked for on these goods in the near future. A good business is also reported by makers of plaids, particularly with the Southern trade. There is a fair call reported for chambrays, and, while this business is as yet not heavy, it is said to be showing substantial improvement. A good trade is reported in denims, the scarcity of indigo being the chief retarding feature to business in these goods.

A New Kind of Silk Hose.

A line of full-fashioned, ingrain half hose for men, to retail at 75 cents, is now being put on the market by a local knitter of silk products. These hose have pure silk tops and bodies, with double-spliced cotton soles, toes, and heels. This is said to be the first line of silk hose to be put on the market that can be retailed regularly at 75 cents. They are being offered in a variety of solid colors, which includes green, champagne, navy, tan, plum, pearl, wine, and slate. The same firm reports a fine call for hand-embroidered silk hose to retail from $1.50 up.

Object to Cuts on Outings.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed in the local dry goods market over the action of certain of the commission houses of cutting prices on outings because the jobbers did not come after them as quickly as they have done in times past. Some of these have been cut twice since the opening of the Fall season, and now stand from an eighth to three-eighths of a cent a yard lower than they were priced at the openings. It is contended that this cutting has done more to unsettle the trade than any other thing that has been done for a long time. As a result of it, it is said that buying of outings is as yet none too active.

Olive Oil Advances in Price.

Cables from Italy received in the trade yesterday report an actual advance of about 3 per cent. on the prices of the best grades of edible olive oil. The advices also state that further advances are in sight owing to the fear that the exportation from several important oil-producing centres may be prohibited at any moment." Another factor in the situation is the South American demand for the product, which is giving a stiffer tone to prices. The Strohmeyer & Arpe Company had a cable saying that the quality of the oil being produced from the new crop is disappointing, as it is not up to the standard of former years.

Pumps Will Lead for Spring.

Among the shoe dealers who have already tested the public taste with now Spring styles, it is acknowledged that Oxfords are not to be the leaders, according to Ben. Jacobson, manager of the Retailers' Profit Service of Morse & Rogers, as the true women of fashion are calling for pumps. The better class of manufacturers are now making pumps that are very much like the "Lucile" pumps of last season, with the exception of the small ornament on the vamp, in the place of which they are using a small bowknot of colored leather to match the back of the pumps. They are known as "Vogue" pumps. The call for sand and putty-colored kid is so strong that the price of this leather is now over 50 cents a foot. The newest pumps are being made of colored kid for those who are able and willing to pay the additional cost. Colored cloth spats are still going very well.

Gray Goods Prices Stay Firm.

There was not a great deal of activity yesterday in the local gray goods market, but prices continued firm, in spite of the lack of trading and a slight weakness in cotton. There were some sales of 38½-inch 64-60s for spot and contract, at 3⅞c and 4c, respectively. Contract sales of 39-inch 80-80s, calling for deliveries in April, May, and June, were reported at 6c, while orders were reported for 39-inch 68-72s, for delivery in March and April, at 4⅝c. Quite allerable trading has been done on the odd constructions of printcloths this week from all accounts, though not much has been heard of it. One transaction is said to have involved 1,000,000 yards of a certain construction, the sale being made at 9c a yard. Spot prices for the day were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅞c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5⅜c
38½-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	37-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-00s	3¾c	37-inch, 56-52s	2¾c

BUSINESS NOTES.

The account of Clarke Brothers, with stores at Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Penn., will be handled by the J. M. Mazix Company after Feb. 1. At present the firm maintains its own local office at 41 Union Square.

The Oscar Hofmann Corporation, operating the Calumet Silk Mills, has taken new quarters in the Farragut Building at 19 Madison Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets.

Epstein & Levy, formerly at 584 Broadway, have removed to larger quarters in the building at 31 West Thirty-seventh Street, where a branch of the P. D. Skirt and Corset Cover Company is also located.

About 250 buyers, both local and out-of-town, were present yesterday at an auction sale of $75,000 worth of men's, women's, and children's underwear, sweaters, and overalls that was held at 49 Walker Street, under the direction of Charles Levy. Bidding was active throughout the sale, and the merchandise offered realized about 75 cents on the dollar. Among the out-of-town firms represented at the sale were E. W. Edwards & Son, Syracuse; the Baltimore Hosiery Company, Baltimore, and Furst & Co. and M. N. Baron of Newark. Among the local buyers were Levison & Shapiro.

About $25,000 worth of men's, youths', and children's clothing was disposed of yesterday at 65 cents on the dollar by the David W. Blow Company in its auction rooms at 520-522 Broadway. There was a good attendance of buyers, representatives of firms as far South as Washington being present at the sale. The best bidding was for men's suits and trousers, the suits bringing from $4 to $8, and the trousers from 75 cents to $2.25.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wm. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; Union Square.
ALBUQUERQUE—Merico Golden Rule D. G. Co.; J. A. Weihman, notions, laces, women's garments; 45 Lispenard; Marseilles.
ALLENTOWN, Pa.—N. Loux Co.; V. G. Tice, carpets; Hoffman House.
ALBANY—C. C. Hasselbarth, carpets; Grand.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; J. H. Moser, domestics, linens, flannels, linens, white goods, stationery; 214 Church.
ATHENS, Ga.—Abe Joel & Sons; J. B. Joel, dry goods; Navarre.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; A. Hahanow, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.; Latham.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Overall Manufacturing Co.; M. Willenzig, overalls; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong & Cator Co.; A. J. Parsons, white goods; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. M. Parsons, white goods; 15 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; W. D. Horning, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Pisteria, art needlework; 354 4 Av.
BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; E. Conrad, shoes; 116 West 32d.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Waldan Co.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BLACKFOOT, Idaho—Hood Dry Goods Co.; Miss K. M. Ryan, dry goods; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Richardson Furniture Co.; G. Richardson, furniture; Grand.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; W. R. Scott, leather goods; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair-Rooney Co.; C. O'Rourke, hats; 621 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. S. Wright, hats, caps; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; R. J. Starin, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Mrs. H. Peace, Miss G. Framberg, millinery; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Ettelson Co.; M. Ettelson, clothing, furnishing goods; Albert.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. A. Lamond, domestics; 116 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods, gloves, trunks, bags; J. H. Rubel, dry goods; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Geo. Weinrich, laces; U. S. Grant, upholstery goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Samuel Phillipson Co.; B. L. Sloan, notions, millinery, furn. goods; Grand.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. V. Henskie, carpets; Mr. Witzleben, laces; C. J. Thresher, dress goods; R. C. Gibson, G. Lufan, shoes; 104 Worth.
CLEVELAND—The Max Wertheim Co.; Mr. Medalie, shirt waists; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—S. A. Medalie Co.; Mr. Medalie, shirt waists; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; S. Weill, domestics; 37 West 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—A. M. Newman Co.; Miss M. Sullivan, ready to wear; Grand.
DALLAS — Lorch-Grumbach Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, Spring, Summer ready-to-wear; 27 E. 22d.
DALLAS — Lorch - Grumbach Manufacturing Co.; A. Lorch, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; Mr. Kirkwood, silks, dress goods; C. Von Maur, ready-to-wear; J. J. Hasley, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, leather goods; 31 Union Square.
DES MOINES—Ben Weinberg, Spring mdse.; 1,261 B'way.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; N. Schloff, domestics; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley Bros.; W. C. Crowley, prints, ginghams, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; S. T. Ingram, wash goods, prints, ginghams, linens, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Jenkins, Spring coats; 20 W. 22d.
EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M.—J. Bachrach, general merchandise; Flanders.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Fowler & Co.; Miss Banks, ready-to-wear; Latham.
EVERETT, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; F. M. Skinner, representing; 20 W. 22d.
GATESVILLE, Texas—B. Laird, millinery, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Montauk Shirt Co.; F. L. Cowles, shirts; Park Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. A. Mangold, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Oswald, waists; 1,170 Broadway; York.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Pizer & Co.; M. Pizer, Spring coats, suits, wedding dresses; Room 1201, 13 W. 27th.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Brothers Co.; Miss E. Hinnenkamp, cloaks, suits, waists; 31 Union Square.
HARRISBURG—Blough Manufacturing Co.; W. H. Blough, aprons, petticoats; 346 Broadway.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Feinberg Bros.; J. Feinberg, furniture; New Victoria.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Shoor Bros.; P. Shoor, furniture; New Victoria.
HARTFORD, Conn.—B. F. McGuinness, hosiery, knit underwear; U. F. Sano, dress goods, wash goods; W. Carey, furn. goods, underwear; Dellison, men's, boys' clothing; 105 Grand; Broadway Central.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Bunyan & Dowling; Miss H. Dowling, millinery, silks; Murray Hill.
HOUSTON, Texas.—Haxman D. G. and Notion Co.; T. Flaxman, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
HUTCHISON, Kan.—Pegues-Wright Dry Goods Co.; L. D. Pegues, dry goods; Great Northern.
INDIANAPOLIS—Griffiths Bros.; C. H. Obald, millinery; Navarre.
KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck Dry Goods Co.; J. R. Sells, shoes; 2 Walker.
KANSAS CITY — Missouri Credit Clothing Co.; B. Lieberman, coats, suits, dresses; 43 W. 27th.
LANCASTER, Penn.; Donovan & Co.; E. J. Coxey, cloaks, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4 Av.; Albert.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Boal, McDonnell & Co.; J. T. Beal, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—Western Hat Mfg. Co.; B. D. Smith, hats, caps; Grand.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Carter-Knott D. G. Co.; A. Smith, representing; 214 Church.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, ready to wear; 75 Spring.
NASHUA, N. H.—Indian Head Clothing House; M. Mandelson, clothing; M. Ziff, clothing; Wallick's.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; A. T. Hotchkiss, furniture; 320 Church.
NAUGATUCK, Conn.—M. Freedman, dry goods; Albert.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Behilman & Evans; Mr. Evans, tailors; Ms. Schulman, tailors; Park Av.
OGDEN, Utah—J. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; J. W. Scowcroft, men's furn. goods, hosiery; 239 Church.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, ladies' ready-to-wear; Somerset.
PHILADELPHIA—R. Hirst Co.; R. Hirst, carpets; Brotsell.
PHILADELPHIA—Liveright-Greenwald Co.; M. Dreifus, woolens; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA — Northern Straw Works; M. M. Kraftsow, ladies, children's hats; B'way Central.
PHILADELPHIA—Waseca Mfg. Co.; A. Abrams, children's dresses; 1,182 B'way; Wellington.
PHILADELPHIA—W. M. Steppacher & Bro.; W. M. Steppacher, shirts; 200 5 Av.
PHILADELPHIA—H. J. Cohn, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Majestic Cloak and Suit Co.; J. M. Katz, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
PITTSBURGH — Forney & Seidenberg; G. Seidenberg, collars, cuffs; Breslin.
PITTSBURG—Rosenbaum Co.; H. B. Kirk, upholstery goods; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—F. S. Clarke, housefurn. goods, carpets; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—M. H. Bash & Sons; M. H. Bash, jobs, colored cotton petticoats, aprons, waists, bargain basement; 200 5th Av.
POCATELLO, Idaho—Hood D. G. Co.; J. Hood, clothing, millinery; B'way Central.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; F. Hafner, representing; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—M. Seller & Co.; H. Lowengard, house furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Miss C. M. Lambert, suits; 225 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—J. Kennedy & Co.; J. Kennedy, clothing; Union Square.
PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.; R. Bertram, cloaks, notions, fancy goods, ribbons, laces, neckwear; W. D. Young, dress goods, silks, ladies' gloves; E. F. Brown, merchandise manager; 2 Walker.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. C. Dresse, men's, boys' clothing; J. H. Carmany, dress goods, silks; J. F. Rehrer, corsets, ribbons, handkerchiefs, embroideries; 2 Walker.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hickey, Freeman & Co.; J. L. Freeman, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Stein-Bloch Co.; S. Weill, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Is That Dog Biscuit Is Not Biscuit for Duty Purposes.

L. Erstein & Brother lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a claim dealing with the classification of silk ribbons. The customs authorities returned the goods as being in chief value of artificial silk with duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff Act of 1913. The importers claimed lower rates under the cotton schedule of the law. The protest was submitted, however, with the request that the Government chemist analyze the fabric. He did so and reported that artificial silk predominates in the make-up of the goods. The Collector was affirmed.

L. Metzger & Co. were sustained in the contention that buckles, ornaments, and cabochons imported under the Dingley law of 1897 should be admitted at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass or paste, or as metal articles not specially provided for. The Collector classified the goods as jewelry and took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. It developed that the trial of the case was delayed several years.

In ruling a protest by G. W. Sheldon & Co. the board drew the line at admitting ground dog biscuit under the provision in the act of 1913 for "biscuits." Collector Malone classified the product as an unenumerated manufactured article, and took duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem. The importer's claim was for free entry as "biscuits."

Poirier & Lindeman objected to the action of the Collector in taxing pins imported under the act of 1909 at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass and metal, glass chief value. The claim was for a rate of 35 per cent. as plain steel pins with solid heads, without ornamentation. Judge Sullivan says that an inspection of the samples shows that the pins haven't a particle of glass in their make-up. The protest was sustained and the Collector reversed.

The Attleboro Manufacturing Company will have to stand the Collector's assessment of 35 per cent. imposed on beads imported under the old law. The contention was that the goods are imitation precious stones used in the manufacture of jewelry. The board held the importer's evidence insufficient.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Incorporated today:

Matro Picture Corpn., motion pictures, $500,000; Joseph W. Engel, Louis Mayer, Richard A. Rowland, 1,747 Beechwood Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Charles J. Volckening, Inc., Brooklyn, realty holding corporation, $70,000; Charles A. Frederic C., and Charles J. Volckening, 184 Bway.

Federal Macaroni Co., grains, cereals, flour, Italian paste, confectionery, $50,000; Thomas R. and George T. Hendrickson, Arthur L. Otterson, 14 Wall Street.

The Holland Dale Garden Co., Port Byron, vegetables, flower bulbs, medicinal roots, herbs, barrels, $50,000; Edson W. Hann, Wellington B. Freer, Willis E. Burhans, 26 Hague Street, Rochester.

Hinckley-Cornwall Forwarding Co., Alexandria Bay, $35,000; Fuller F. and Andrew C. Cornwall, August R. Hinckley, no address.

Fuso Manufacturing Company, Kingston, sanitary ware, concrete building supplies, $30,000; John G. Van Etten, Jacob J. Herb, Roilin C. Wilson, 5 East 42d Street.

Queens Plaza Contracting Co., Queens, general contracting, $20,000; William C. Toal, Peter K. Kelly, John W. Boyle, 53 McKinley Street, Corona.

Imperial Fur Co., fur and other wearing apparels, $20,000; George Feinberg, Herbert C. Geriach, Charles E. Healy, 722 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Lorica Realty Corpn., capital no par value; John J. Griffin, Hugh L. Nehring, James F. Rogan, 54 Granite Street, Brooklyn.

The Montezuma Garden Co., Montezuma, vegetables, flower bulbs, medicinal roots, barrels, $15,000; John and Norman D. Steve, Willis E. Burhans, 26 Hague Street, Rochester.

The Frost Co., Buffalo, contractors, heating, ventilating, engineers, $10,000; Gordon T. Hackett, Albert T. Spaulding, Robinson V. Frost, Buffalo.

New York Public Market, merchandise, property, $10,000; David Roggen, Ralph H. Blum, David E. Hurwitz, 99 Nassau Street.

Minkoff & Co., Brooklyn, paper boxes, byproducts, $10,000; Fannie Slutsky, A. D. Levin, Maurice Steiner, 35 Nassau Street.

A. G. Abramson & Sons, realty, construction, development, cabinet work, $100,000; Richard A., Abram G. and Joseph G. Abramson, 80 Church Street.

X-Ray Tube Co., x-ray tubes, vacuum glass, chemical glassware, $10,000; Alexander H. Jackson, Otto A. Roensch, Mortimer F. Davis, 118 East 87th Street.

Monarch Automobile Supply Co., automobiles, bicycles, vehicle supplies, $10,000; Leopold Phillip, Max Richman, Louis Levene, 6 West 107th Street.

Three In One—The Only One, percolators, metals, glassware, molds, $10,000; Max Rothenberg, Sumner L. Samuels, Karl Wenk, 474 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Syracuse Theatre and Realty Corpn., Syracuse, realty, general theatrical, $10,000; Joseph Goodman, Philip M. Stern, Harry Gugler, 266 East 236th Street.

F. and H. Construction Corpn., Brooklyn, realty insurance, credit reports, hotels, stone, quarrying, steel elevators, $5,000; Michael N. Herschaft, Gertrude and Daniel Pelcyger, 150 Hart Street, Brooklyn.

Wadsworth Millinery Shop, $5,000; Abram Smith, Samuel H. Kaufman, Charles A. Davidson, 60 Wall Street.

Allouise, Inc., millinery, dressmakers, mantau makers, tailors, $5,000; Allouise and Kenneth Hendricks, William Young, 120 Bway.

Parcel Holding Corpn, Brooklyn, realty, insurance, brokerage, $10,000; Henry L. Vicella and James B. Fisher, 910 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

Murray Hat Works, hats, millinery, wearing apparel, $5,000; John H. Crabtree, N. Otis Rockwood, Roy I. Gutman, 30 Broad Street.

A. Laitin, Inc., cafe, restaurant, wines, liquors, $5,000; Esras Gottlieb, Abe Laitin, David Nadel, 681 Broadway.

Mount Morris Public Market Co., foods, commodities, provisions, $5,000; Frederick G. Fischer, Katherine A. Fox, Philip J. Dunn, 16 Broad Street.

Incas Automobile Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; John H. Eckhoff, Jr., Charles H. Jacob, Malcoim McPhial, 471 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Clifton Automobile and Storage Co., hacking, moving van, carriages, transfer, express, $8,000; J. Winfield, Frederick and Walter L. Scott, 44 Townsend Avenue, Stapleton.

The Kasanjian Studio, photography, $5,000; Abram Kasanjian, Albert A. and Herbert C. Cluxton, Hotel Endicott.

Buffalo Material and Equipment Co., Buffalo, engines, boilers, locomotives, hardware, $10,000; William C. Newman, Henry W. Pottle, Frank Gibbons, Erie County Building, Buffalo.

Charles O'Hara Co., Brooklyn, contracting, electric work, $5,000; Edward and Charles O'Hara, Catherine McBride, 180 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

A. R. Gross Co., merchandise, commission, auction, realty, $5,000; Isaac L. Rosenstein, Max J. Birnbaum, Albert R. Gross, 378 Keape Street, Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Maurice Lesser & Co., Massachusetts, raincoats, overcoats, rubberized goods, $60,000. Rep., Maurice Lesser, 10 West 18th Street, New York.

Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., grain, cotton, hay, agricultural products, commission, $1,000,000. Rep., U. L. Hedrick, Buffalo.

Dodge Sales and Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill., $1,000. Rep., S. A. Emery, 21 Murray Street, New York.

Gillespie-Boynton Co., Wilmington, Del., engines, motors, machines, $100,000. Rep., James P. Gillespie, 50 Church Street, Manhattan.

American Teleadit Co., Newark, N. J., tabulating, recording machines, $100,000. Rep., Edward J. Mailer, 30 Church Street.

Capital increases: Bottlers and Manufacturers' Supply Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $300,000; Lewiston Realty Co., New York, $500 to $25,000. Rep., Harry A. Wright & Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000; The Christy Engraving Co., Rochester, $25,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Northern Knitting Mills, Brooklyn; Edgar C. Bryon, Inc., Brooklyn; World Special Films Corpn, New York; Pompeii Film Co., New York; Argo Land Co., New York.

New York Czech Relief Association, with objects to voluntarily aid Bohemians in Europe, belligerents and non-belligerents, both during and after the war. The Directors are: Dr. Jaroslov Radda, Dr. Anthony J. Morsovek, M. Ing. Theodore Holm, Prof. Joseph Linhart, Charles Recht, all of Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Charters filed:

Atlantic City Cigar Co., Atlantic City, to deal in cigars; capital $100,000. Incorporators, Martin Reinberger, Joseph Zabin, G. Byron Levi, New York.

Mount Prospect Realty Co., Newark, real estate; capital $100,000. Incorporators, Henry S. Schencke, Henry Schencke, Otillie Schencks, Newark.

Junior Building Co., East Orange, real estate; capital $125,000. Incorporators, John M. Dunn, Jr., Dorothy E. Dunn, Joseph E. Conlon, Newark.

Romaine Hardware Co., Inc., Hackensack, to deal in hardware; capital $50,000. Incorporators, Theodore Romaine, Demarest Romaine, Mary Romaine, Hackensack, Jersey City.

The object of the Employers' Bureau, Inc., Newark, was published by mistake as that of a collecting agency. The company will act as a medium to inform employers on all features of workmen's compensation.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

160—C. H. Rudolph et al., Commissioners of the Dist. of Columbia v. Lynchburg Investment Corpn. et al.—Retirement of Cuno H. Rudolph, John A. Johnston, and Chester Harding, as Commissioners of the Dist. of Columbia, suggested, and the appearance of Oliver F. Newman, Louis Brownlow, and Charles W. Kutz, their successors in office, as the parties petitioners in this cause, filed and entered for the petitioners.

450—U. S. v. B. F. Jonas, Jr., administrator.—Mandate granted.

147—Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. v. O. E. Slavin.—Leave granted to file reply brief within five days.

151, 152, 154, 155, and 156.—Wright-Blodgett Co. v. U. S.—Argument continued.

158—St. Louis Southwestern R. R. v. Spring River Stone Co.—Submitted.

159 and 46—The Linn and Lane Timber Co. v. U. S.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 28: 159 (and 466,) 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, and 168.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hollister, J.—P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Simonelli<Boston Ins. Co
La Cooperage<Llera.
Llera.
Cases to be sent from Room 357 as required.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Case on—Mitchell<Foundation Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Woolworth Bldg. at 10:30 A. M.

Perlman<Stand Welding Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, 10:30 A. M. Equity

Warren Featherbone Co<Schloss Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar at 10 A. M.

US<Kenney.
US<Salerus.
US<Chung Wye.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Re Elwin & Son at 10:30 A. M.
Re A. A. Schaefer at 2 P. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Cartwrig't<McKinnon.
Pase<Bernheimer.
Becker<McCrea.
Oliver Ref Co<
Aspegren.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Cantor<Bd of Canvassers.
Cantor<Hyman.
Same<Smith.
Same<Strenson.
Same<Kelly.
Same<Wright.
Same<Leibowits.
Same<Corcoran.
Same<Tighe.
Same<Hogan.
Same<Kansos.
Same<Forman.
Same<Cohen.
Same<Green.
Same<Sled.
Same<Simon.
Same<Nannes.
Same<Friedman.
Same<Eisenberg.
Same<Kurzman.
Same<Flegler.
Same<Kemble.
Same<Bloch.
Same<Brown.
Same<Swiglio.
Same<Cohen.
Same<Ebert.
Same<Searles.
Same<Dunne.
Same<Dunne.
Same<Ricca.
Same<Kopesay.
Same<Ballenkamp.
Same<Siff.
Ludiam<Ludlame.
Judin<Levin.
Pearse<Vanneman.
Re Hillebrecht, (Farley.)
Reich<Lane,
Blanchard<Blanchard.
Matter of Terminal,
Eltingon<Willsbg City Ins Co.
Muccio<Radice,
Re Onondaga Litholite Co.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Shapiro<Goldstein.
Rolston<Occidental Realty Co.
Kobre<Kramer Cont Co.
Ebin<Equit Life Assur Socy.
Renaut<City NY.
Leidman<Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brew Co.
Cohn<Cohn.
Hoffman<Hannan.
Read, Jr.<Florette Realty Corp.
Auerbach<Gernaunt.
Higgins<Alwold Realty Co.
Mason<Seaman Transp Co<Mitchell.
Re Kite, (Lichtenberg,) 2 acts.
Keller<Levinson.
Kaine<Arthur McMullen Co.
McKnight<McKnight.
Schomer<Wilner.
Davis<Fogarty, (2 acts.)
Angell<Angell.
Amend<Wolfram, Wire Co.
Levy<Jackson.
Hoffman<Fleischman Bros. Co.
Pond<Pond.
Israel<25th Const Co.
Elg<Parisier.
Gunnel<O'Shaughnessy.
Rieder<Rieder.
Meister & Bache Realty Co<Schulman.
Re Rosenberg, (N Y R E Co,) 2 acts.
Hoff<Markowitz Co, Inc.
Ciccorelli<Bordonaro.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Minsker Realty Co.
Hashell<Suratt.
Price<Price.
Bialka<C I & B RR.
People<Vaccaro.
Crandell<Du Vivier Co.
Porter<Nome Realty Co.
Montague<Carter.
Scorca<Castiglio.
Whitehead<Whitehead.
Gotham Natl Bk<Martin.
J E Ogden Co<Turl & Sons.
Biglow<Lamb.
Intl H S Et Co<Ingersoll Rand Co.
Litwin<Seidman.
Klous<Hill.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Miller<Schloss.
Naugle<Corning.
Johnson<Johnson.
Re Wood.
Crawford<Lese.
Munroe<Compagnie Francaise, &c.
Hollander<Wallace.
Calkins<Calkins.
Eitlinger<Natl Surety Co.
Re Rosenberg.
Caleff<Caleff.
Brown<Norton.
Schustermann<B & A Realty & Const Co.
Re Prusiner Charitable Ben Assn.
Re McMann.
Meyer<McCormick.
Oliver<Hammerstein Opera Co.
Brown<same.
Royal Anti, &c, Co<Koniger.
Marsullo<Rosendorf.
Bronner<Bronner.
Thorn<CNY.
McQuaide<Perot.
Stern<Mutual Life Ins Voron<Chait.
Persch<Weidenkamp.
Klein<Val S H & H.
Dunn<Seals.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Granville<Granville.
Demetrion<Bakirtiz.
Corby Com<Gillian.
Bausmer<Hauff.
Kahane<Kahane.
Brown<Berardini.
Sussman<Sussman.
Lothrop<Prog Circuit.
Miller<Boericke.
Simberg<Simberg.
McLaughlin<McL'lin.
Klar<Smith.
Harrison<Loescher.
Gally<Gally.
McAdam<McAdam.
Case on.

SPECIAL TERMS. — PART IV. — Giegerich, J.—Case on. PART V.—Blanchard, J.—Case on. PART VII.—Goff, J.—Case on. PART VIII.—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Part VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

People ex rel Pine St. Co<Purdy.
People ex rel Strauss<Purdy (2 acts.)
People ex rel Macy & Co<same.
Pittsburgh Cont Co<same.
Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Lefler<Oelrichs, (2.)
Towle<same.
Lawyers Surety Co<Ayrault.
Meehan<Susser.
Cordes<Cordes.
Canter<Spitzer.
Ansonia Mfg<Potts.
Calle<Calle.
Re Kissel.
Hammerslough<Hammerslough.
Baker<Baker.
Nodecker<Nodecker.
Preferred causes:
Solomon<Raymore Rty Eastman Flooring Co.
Willa.
De Moss<Rosenberg.
General calendar:
Kaufman<Scofield.
Milano<Fabiano.
Cordin<Cordin.
Triplett<Triplett.
Rothschild<Fairchild.
Superior Iron Wks<Janofsky.
Jacobs<Seidman.

SPECIAL TERMS. — PART IV. — Giegerich, J.—Case on. PART V.—Blanchard, J.—Case on. PART VII.—Goff, J.—Case on. PART VIII.—No day calendar.

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Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.

Young<Heide.
Mulcahy<Gibson & N Surety Co.
Glass<Glass.
Schlerfeldt<CNY Ins.
Kasa<Blum.
Golding<Golding.
Hoes<Stadler.
Matter of Corcoran.
Law<Physioc.
Gertenbach<Gertenbach.
Lindemann<Rioter.
Bednarozak.
Hubbell, H & R Co<Davis & S.
Knickerbocker Dist Co
Clinton Wire Cloth Co<Mezzullo.
Ivy Ct Rty<Fowler.
Silverman<Winig.
Appell<Mahler.
Plymouth Rubber Co<Goldstein.
Man Leas Co<Renaud.
First Nat Bk of Litchfield, Conn<Jones.
Caldwell<Ware.
Gould<Gould.
Alpha Filed Supply Co<Pettit.
Lichtenheim<Indian River Silk Co.
Burke<Sullivan.
Deiches<McBride.
G B McLaughlin Co<House.
Bigelow<Conning.
Johnson<Johnson.
Re Wood.
Crawford<Lese.
Munroe<Compagnie Francaise, &c.
Hollander<Wallace.
Calkins<Calkins.
Eitlinger<Natl Surety Co.
Re Rosenberg.
Caleff<Caleff.
Brown<Norton.
Schustermann<B & A Realty & Const Co.
Re Prusiner Charitable Ben Assn.
Re McMann.
Meyer<McCormick.
Oliver<Hammerstein Opera Co.
Brown<same.

PART II.—Lehman, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.

Lefler<Oelrichs, (2.)
Towle<same.
Lawyers Surety Co<Ayrault.
Meehan<Susser.
Cordes<Cordes.
Canter<Spitzer.
Ansonia Mfg<Potts.
Calle<Calle.
Re Kissel.
Hammerslough<Hammerslough.
Baker<Baker.
Nodecker<Nodecker.
Preferred causes:
Solomon<Raymore Rty Eastman Flooring Co.
Willa.
De Moss<Rosenberg.
General calendar:
Kaufman<Scofield.
Milano<Fabiano.
Cordin<Cordin.
Triplett<Triplett.
Rothschild<Fairchild.
Superior Iron Wks<Janofsky.
Jacobs<Seidman.
Royal Anti, &c, Co<Koniger.
Marsullo<Rosendorf.
Bronner<Bronner.
Thorn<CNY.
McQuaide<Perot.
Stern<Mutual Life Ins Voron<Chait.
Persch<Weidenkamp.
Klein<Val S H & H.
Dunn<Seals.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Granville<Granville.
Demetrion<Bakirtiz.
Corby Com<Gillian.
Bausmer<Hauff.
Kahane<Kahane.
Brown<Berardini.
Sussman<Sussman.
Lothrop<Prog Circuit.
Miller<Boericke.
Simberg<Simberg.
McLaughlin<McL'lin.
Klar<Smith.
Harrison<Loescher.
Gally<Gally.
McAdam<McAdam.
Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Re Folsom —Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Mut. Life Ins. Co.<Clark—Mark Goldberg. Re Ludvigh—Joseph P. Murray. Altschul<Friedman—Abraham Oberstein.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Makepeace<Cukor—Harold Goddard.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Bklyn Sav. Bank<Richard I. Brewster—Albert H. Mathews—City R. E. Co.<Randega Realty Co. —Martin F. Huberth. John A. Fisher< Henry Ashcraft—Edward Berliner. N. Y. Investors Corp'<Leah Cohn—Anthony B. Murray, Jr. N. Y. Investors Co.<Belle Rubel—Anthony B. Murray, Jr. City R. E. Co.< Belle Rubel—Anthony B. Murray, Jr. John A. Dittrich<Pauline Grosner—Hector M. Hitchings.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Shafer<Jaffe.
Arnold<Arnold.
Wyner<Krause.
Goldstein<Bily.
Wabst<Lipset.
Hannis Distilling Co<Sacramano.
Franklin S Bk<Smith.
Silberman<Rogosin.
Bank<Amanti.
Schneiderman<Kahn.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Kobrick<Goldenberg.
Schaefer<Smith.
Astor Cut Flowers.
Demarest<Carr.
Neuberger<Michaelson Natale<Funingello.
Schwartz<Rogers, (2 acts.)
Kelly<Curtis, (2 acts.)
Josephson<Ginsberg.
Rty Co.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Katcher<Timmers.
People<Rogers.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Shanker Mot Cil Co<Fort Masonry Co.
Wallach<Union Ry.
Wexler<same.
Bursteiner<Allison Co.
Mittleman<Pasahow.
A. Rupfels Sons, Inc.<Stollwerck Bros.
Greenfield<Jandorf & Co.
Connor<Benenson Rty.
Steinberg<Burns Bros. (2 acts.)
Lynch<Mathushek Piano Mfg Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—By Brady, J.—McDonough<Carter—Phoenix Ingraham. Robitsek< Stanton—Oliver E. Davis.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—By Brady, J.—Imogene Whittlesey<Meyer Harrison—John B. Warner, Edwin B. Meeks<James H. Collins—William J. McKeown.

KINGS COUNTY.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

McCaffrey<City.
Dorr<Stegers.
Brenner<Brenner.
Larson<Whitney D Check Co.
Batterman<Batterman.
Kirkland<Altieri.
Hinze<Hinze.
Piarra<Friedland.
Bruckman<Steckler.
Amer Agr Chem Co<Shwonik.
Re Wolf (Kobre Bank) Richards.
Panarello<Gardner Lucas Co.
Tokryman<Yonkum.
Tonkonogy<Baron.
Halvorson<Halvorson.
Winger<Friedman.
Levine<Greenblatt.
Newman<Henrix Impt Co.
Rosenthal<Albert & Son, (2.)
McNamara<Crescent Athl Club.
O'Leary<Ahrens.
Roswell<Roswell.
Weidenfeld<Adams.
Clementsen<Welin M B Co.
Mahon<Loerner.
Re 64th St, (Sterling.)
Pouch<Levy.
Kiely<Breslin.
Traub<Traub.
Gumback<Spero.
Whitmore<Scott.
People's Tr Co<Somerville R Co.
Korabium<Cutler.
Meyer Bros<Marshall.
Carli<Dunning.
Re Public Place.
Re 2 95th St, (Lunny)
Ithell<Burnham.
Weilbacher<Haight.
Van Syckle<Van Syckle.
Robb<Robb.
O'Rourke<Mullaly.
Lure<Douglas H M Co.
Ithell<Malone.
Nelson B C Co<Block.
Bay View Constr Co<Lasdon.
Levy<Hardy.
Riccardo<Riccardo.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Kapper, J.—Trials.—At 10 A. M.

Rulo<Di Candia.
Redi<Valppa.
Jones<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.
Payne<same.
Raynor<same.
Eliau<Eliau.
O'Reilly<O'Reilly.
Yonkers<City Invest Co.
Aldrich<Cunningham.
Freedman<Bleckman.
Miller<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1704.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.

Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

McQuillan<Faber Pencil Co.
McCune<C I & B RR.
Coangelo<B H RR.
Sager<Nassau RR.
Melle<B H RR.
Wally<Melerdiercks et al.
Kavalsky<Krigsman.
Christensen<Turner & Blanchard.
Henrici<B H RR.
Szinkus<Jamison et al.
Glebauckas<Jamison.
Bakanowckas<Jamison et al.
Ferguson<Int R T.
Sorrentino<McGrath Cont Co.
Sodeska<Scheuermann.
Perlman<Well.
Henderson<Marlow.
McFadden<C I & BRR.
Kisis<B H RR.
Shulman<Nassau RR.
McCune<C I & B RR.
Kesner<C I & B RR.
Krapp<Scranton & L Coal Co.
Healey<CNY.
Fischetti<C I & B RR.
Duffy<CNY.
Gibson<Scherz.
Flaherty<3d Av Rty.
Cummings<B H RR.
Woods<Mantonya.
Hoeberman<Butler et al.
Hand<Gruber.
Levine<Essex & Lee Co et al.
Wright<Cooke Milk & Cream Co.
Zeiser<Kiley.
Rooney<Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Kirkland<So Bklyn Ry
Kiely<So B'klyn Ry.
Brumacher<B H RR.
Condon<Nassau RR.
Wiesner<B H RR.
Lauro<Clark.
Thompson<3d Av Ry.
Bauman<NY Rys Co.
Hanson<Hay Fdy & Iron Works.
Kohn<Jaffe.
Koll<Am Ever Ready.
Malloy<C I & B RR.
Travis<Fuller.
Sachs<NYC & H R RR.
Ready Diamond Dairy
Menzer<Goldfeder.
Kramer<Huschle et al.
Potter<NY Rys.
Smith<Collins.
Losee<B H RR.
Jacobson<Assood Op.
McFaden<Atl Basin Iron Works.
Buller<Dippel.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5,245.

County Court.

CIVIL—Fawcett, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Rulio<Bruno.
Sahlman<Atl Basin Works.
Skilling<B U El RR.
Stakes<Gair Co.
Casey<Metzler.

Reserved calendar marked ready and passed until Monday, Feb. 1, 1915.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Charles Fowler,
G W Littlefield,
Mary Kane,
John Clark,
Elizabeth Parsons,
John A. Duryea,
Lottie Billingham,
Rufus O Catlin,
Ann E Bailes,
Ann Clark,
Carrie Schroeder.

Administration of:
James W Ryan.
Henry W Franck.
Accts. in estates of:
William J Mounsey,
Samuel Lippman.
Estates of:
Adolph Peyel,
H Hendler.
G B Kirksted,
J Herban,
Ellen Wald,
Antonio Casasterillo,
Franz H Schneider.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Mills, J. Wright<Clark on trial. PARTS I. and II.—Adjournment.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I., Scudder, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sprung<Wisch.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Harnett<Bedarwood L Co et al.
Butler<Kelly.
Reilly<Reilly.
Blackston<Blackston.
Jenkins<Malsky et al.
Fields<Nathons & ano
Ximenez<Robbins.
Magale et al<De Long & ano.
Bains<Bains.

Highest number on the calendar is 515.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C., to Wash. Barracks, D. C., as member of board to meet there Feb. 6 to examine candidates for probational appt. as 2d Lts. in Corps of Engrs.

Orders Jan. 15, relating to Lt. Col. T. B. Dugan, 6 Cav., revoked. Lt. Col. F. Sayre, 7 Cav., and Maj. J. O'Shea, 4 Cav., are assigned to those regiments.

Col. R. L. Hirst, Inf., relieved from duty with Orgd. Militia of Minnesota as inspr.-Instr., and attached to the 26 Inf.

Orders Jan. 19, relating to Capt. G. E. Pariseau, M. C., revoked. On expiration leave to Ft. Hancock, N. J., for duty and by letter to Comdg. General, East. Dept.

2d Lt. W. Wildrick, C. A. C., to Reed Hosp., sick.

Transfers in C. A. C.: Capts. W. B. Doore, 72 to 121; F. H. Phipps, Jr., 74 to 72; J. R. Musgrave, 121 to 74.

Following F. A. officers detailed as student officers at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Ft. Sill., Okla. Those not already at Ft. Sill will proceed to that post and report Feb. 15 for instruction from that date to May 15: 1st—1st Lt. A. K. C. Palmer; 2d—Lt. J. Andrews; 3d—Capt. C. M. Bunker, 1st Lts. A. H. Carter and D. Olmstead and 2d Lts. H. C. Vaiderveer and C. J. Browne; 4th—Capt. D. F. Craig, 1st Lt. J. E. Mort, and 2d Lts. A. G. Thomason, N. P. and C. Andrus; 5th—1st Lt. W. Bryden and 2d Lts. E. W. Jones, N. N. Polk, and K. C. Greenwald; 6th—1st Lt. A. T. Bishop and 2d Lts. W. M. Bailey and J. D. Von Hettzendorff.

Col. G. W. Van Duesen, 3 F. A., is detailed as student officer at School of Fire for F. A. Ft. Sill., Okla., April 15.

Capt. A. Flanigan, 22 Inf., to duty with Orgd. Mil. of Cal. as Inspr.-Instr. He will proceed to Sacramento and report to Governor of Cal. and by letter to Chief, Division Militia Affairs.

The action of the Governor of the Panama Canal in continuing Capt. F. O. Whitlock, 2 Cav., on duty pertaining to the canal until Oct. 7, 1914, is confirmed and made of record.

Capt. B. H. Dorcy, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed with Orgd. Mil. of Missouri with station at St. Louis.

Leaves: Capt. A. B. Barber, C. of E., 5 days and 2d Lt. T. G. Lanphir, 6th Inf., 3 days ext'n.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Commanders R. W. Vincent, Kansas City, Mo., recruiting station, to the Kearsarge and G. B. Landenberger, hydrographic office, Phila., to the Minnesota.

Ens. E. C. McGehee, recruiting ship at Norfolk, Va., to Naval Academy; S. L. Gayhart, the Minnesota to Naval Academy; H. J. Pierce and W. H. Porter, the Rhode Island to the Tennessee, and S. E. Bray, the Buffalo to Asiatic station via February transport.

Chf. Machst. F. F. Ingram, the St. Louis to San Francisco training station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Norus, at Baiboa; Saturn, at La Paz; Nashville, at Boston; Rocket, at Norfolk; Vulcan, at Philadelphia; Glacier, at Tiburon; Standish, Bailey, and Biddle, at Norfolk; Birmingham, Burrows, Patterson, Trippe, Paulding, Panning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Housatt, McDougal, Balch, Benham, Parker, and the Drayton, at Guantanamo.

Sailed: New Orleans, Corinto, for Panama; San Diego, Guaymas, for La Paz; Des Moines, Boston, for New York Yard; Nanshan, San Diego, for West Coast of Mexico; Florida, Guantanamo, for Gucanayabo Bay; Flusser and Reid, Key West, for Tortugas; Prairie, K-4, K-5, and K-6, Charleston, for Key West; Dolphin, Washington, for Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay; Sylph, Washington, for Tangier Sound, and the Abarenda, Olongapo, for Hong Kong.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:14|Sun sets..5:12|Moon sets..5:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:30	5:58	12:05	11:09
Governors Island	6:09	6:36	12:46	12:00
Hell Gate	7:59	8:26	2:25	1:40

Arrived—Wednesday, Jan. 27.

SS Oscar II., Christiansand, Jan. 16.
SS Great City, Cardiff, Jan. 7.
SS Cushing, Messina, Jan. 8.
SS Kamouraska, Liverpool, Jan. 12.
SS Ville de Rouen, Cardiff, Jan. 7.
SS Benwood, Barry, Jan. 1.
SS Ulidia, Santa Fe, Dec. 28.
SS Teasbridge, Middlesbrough, Jan. 2.
SS Magda, Guantanamo, Jan. 18.
SS American, Rotterdam, Jan. 11.
SS Signet, Cardenas, Jan. 21.
SS Sommersdyk, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.
SS Madeville, Jamaica, Jan. 20.
SS Titania, Genoa, Jan. 6.
SS Berwind, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, Jan. 20.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, Jan. 21.
SS Chatton, Norfolk, Jan. 26.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Jan. 24.
SS Millinocket, Stockton.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Jan. 21.
SS Kildale, Bermuda, Jan. 24.
SS Edda, Montego Bay, Jan. 18.
SS Madison, Norfolk, Jan. 26.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Jan. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Charicia	Barry	Jan. 6
Henry Flagler	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 6
Rio Blanco	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 4
Pauma	Algiers	Jan. 11
Stephen	Para	Jan. 16
Zacapa	Kingston	Jan. 23
Antilla	F. Mexico	Jan. 20
Asiatic Prince	New Orleans	Jan. 22
El Occidente	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Momus	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Kuron	Jacksonville	Jan. 25

DUE TOMORROW.

Arabic	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Antares	Shields	Jan. 12
Lewis Luckenbach	Balboa	Jan. 20
Zulia	Porto Rico	Jan. 22
Seguranca	Havana	Jan. 26
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 23
City of St. Louis

RESORTS.

Special Announcement
The
Marlborough-Blenheim,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
in order to accommodate its increasing regular Fall and Winter patronage, and also those Americans and Canadians who are prevented by the European war from being abroad, will keep both the Marlborough side and the Blenheim side of the house open this Winter, instead of closing one side, as heretofore.

This will enable the supplying of a private bathroom with hot and cold salt and fresh water with every room, and for these bathrooms *no extra charge* will be made during the Fall and Winter Season.

The house occupies two blocks of ocean front, and its heated parlor solariums overlooking the Boardwalk and the sunny south ocean exposure are most attractive. Exquisite music every evening throughout the year.

White Service in both the ala Carte and the American plan dining rooms.

Atlantic City

with its invigorating, bright Fall climate, is particularly attractive over week-ends at this season. Golf, roller chairs, theatres, and countless recreations and amusements.
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Fall and Winter Treatment very desirable.
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Montclair, N. J.
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A. S. RUKEYSER, Manager.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MERCY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given of a sale to be held by the receiver of said bankrupt at public auction, for cash, at 142 Commerce Street, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, February 3, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the following described property will be offered: Hats, manufactured, unmanufactured, and in process; hatters' fur, dyestuff, hatbands, feathers, and other miscellaneous merchandise appertaining to the business of hat manufacturing; machinery, plant, furniture and fixtures, right, title, and interest in all leases and trade name.

A twenty-five per cent. deposit will be required from all bidders.

The undersigned receiver will make his report of sale and application for confirmation of sale before the Hon. Alfred L. De Coster, referee in bankruptcy, at the Bankruptcy Court room, 776 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on the fourth day of February, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

ALFRED B. VAN LIEW, Receiver.
National State Bank Building, Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, offices Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.; Romaine Building, Paterson, N. J., and YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, No. 261 Broadway, New York City, Attorneys for Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20343. DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States. Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of ANNEX HOMES OF NEW YORK CITY, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of Annex Homes of New York City, Inc., are hereby given notice that on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1915, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
January 26th, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21104.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NELLIE J. REED, also known as JANET BURTON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Nellie J. Reed, also known as Janet Burton are hereby given notice that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York on the 9th day of February A. D., 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 26th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20735. In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS SCHACHTEL, Bankrupt.

Morris Schachtel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 15th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on February 9th 1915 at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, January 26th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

FLORIDA.

FAMOUS HOTELS OF WEST COAST OF FLORIDA

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FLORENCE VILLA Florence Villa.	MANAVISTA HOTEL Bradentown.
FLORONTON HOTEL St. Petersburg.	ROYAL PALM HOTEL Fort Myers.
GASPARILLA INN Boca Grande.	TAMPA BAY HOTEL Tampa.
THE HILLSBORO Tampa.	TARPON INN Tarpon Springs.
HOTEL HUNTINGTON St. Petersburg.	VERONA INN Clearwater.
Hotel Punta Gorda Punta Gorda	THE BELLEVIEW Belleair Heights.

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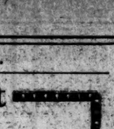

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The most charming, restful, healthful spot in America; hotel beautifully located; refined and attractive; new and enlarged; modern: terms very moderate; special weekly; open all year; booklet; we have no snow here.
F. M. CUNNINGHAM, Mgr.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of CHAUNCEY P. McKNIGHT, Bankrupt.—No. 21018. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at No. 401 West 129th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Hot water radiators, steam radiators, steam gauges, stocks and dies, pipe, fire tools and other tools and materials for the installation of steam heating systems, also one safe, one Oliver typewriter, three desks, chairs and other office fixtures.

The said property may be inspected at the above premises on February 5th and 6th between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, January 26, 1915.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Trustee, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD JOHNSON & ARTHUR J. FARRELL, doing business as JOHNSON & FARRELL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Feb. 1st, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 61 East 59th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of lumber, fixtures, chairs, tables, counters, cash register, electric fans, stoves, cooking utensils, etc.

MATTHEW HENKEL, Trustee.
Woolworth Bldg., New York.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of JACOBS and HARRIS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Thursday, the 28th day of January, 1915, at 10:00 A. M., at 41 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Rubberized cloth, raincoats, capes, filing cabinets, mirrors, adding machine, safe, fixtures, etc.,

AND ON

Friday, January 29th, 1915, at 10:00 A. M., at 193 Main St., Portchester, N. Y., balance of property, consisting of machinery, cloth, mdse., fixtures, etc.

ISAAC H. SHEINART, Assignee.
ABR. A. SILBERBERG, Attorney for Assignee, 258 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of JOSEPH L. BLOCH, trading as J. L. BLOCH & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 8th day of February, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 37-39 West 28th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' waists, dresses, manufactured and in the course of manufacture, piece goods, silks, cottons, ribbons, embroideries, machines, power table, motor, fixtures, safe, etc.

JOHN G. MAIER, Assignee.
NATHAN NATELSON, Attorney for Assignee, 149 Broadway, New York.

Why the War?

In handy volume of 56 pages are the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia, the Gray Paper of Belgium, and the Yellow Book of France; also the German Government's statement how war could have been avoided, and the neutrality appeal of President Woodrow Wilson. The official papers form the only enduring war book written thus far. Price 10c by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal Near 21-Story Eighth Avenue Building Project—Foreclosure on Big Seventh Avenue Corner—Investor Buys Another Concourse Corner in Bronx—Old Irvington Estate Sold.

Two parcels were sold yesterday in the Pennsylvania zone section, near the Eighth Avenue block soon to be improved by a twenty-one-story building costing $2,500,000. They included the two old three-story dwellings at 306 and 308 West Thirty-fifth Street, a plot 38 by 74.1, adjoining the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue. They were sold by Sol L. Pokas to M. Barry.

A change of ownership in the Archibald D. Russell block front, on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, will doubtless be announced in a short time. Rumors of a pending deal for that big plot, to be improved with a twenty-one-story building, have been rife for several days. All the details are not yet concluded.

John H. Larkin and interests associated with him in some of the big operations in the Pennsylvania zone district are the prospective buyers.

7th Avenue Corner Foreclosure.

Action to foreclose the mortgage on the large plot at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, 98.9 on the avenue by 244 on the street, has been instituted by the Equitable Life Assurance Society against William H. Bryan. This is the plot which furnished two or three sensational sales a few years ago and for which at one time a large hotel was planned.

Tenement Property Sales.

The Fifty-ninth Street Real Estate Company has sold to Samuel Wacht for investment 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100, located between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

The Hudson Investing Company, of which F. F. French is President, has purchased from the Gambit Realty Corporation, composed of L. and J. Weinbengen and D. Goldstein, the six-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100, at 55 to 59 West 116th Street, near Lenox Avenue.

In part payment the buyers gave the five-story residence, on a lot 23 by 100.11, at 320 West 106th Street, adjoining the south corner of 116th Street. The exchange was negotiated by L. N. Worth.

Salvatore Soraci has sold the six-story double tenement 308 and 310 East 113th Street, on a plot 50 by 100, for the Assets Liquidation Company to a client for cash.

Bronx Borough.

The Bronx furnished a good deal yesterday in the sale to an investor of the northeast corner of 188th Street and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. The property was sold by the Grand Boulevard Holding Corporation, of which Max J. Kramer is President, represented by John F. Nieber. The plot is 74.5 by 105, and is the second sale in that section made by the selling company within two weeks. The new owner will improve the plot with a six-story apartment house.

Jones, Meckes & Jones have sold for John F. Kaiser a plot, 130 by 107, located on the northeast corner of University Avenue and Featherbed Lane. The buyer, who paid all cash for the plot, will improve it with flat houses.

Big Bronx Theatre Leased.

B. S. Moss of Moss & Brill has leased from the Henry Morgenthau Company the Prospect Theatre, at Prospect and Westchester Avenues, for a term of five years. The house seats 2,000 persons.

Old Barrett Mansion Sold.

Moffatt & Schwab of Tompkinsville, in connection with the Duross Company, have sold the Barrett House at Arrochar, one of Staten Island's largest mansions and a show place in former years, together with several acres of ground, to Mrs. Harriet Beasley of West 72d Avenue, New York City. It is understood that the house is to be used as a Young Ladies' Seminary.

Old W. L. Bull Estate Sold.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for Mrs. William Lannon Bull her country estate known as Worthington Homestead, at Irvington-on-Hudson. The large residence is one of the landmarks in that locality. The property has been in the family ownership for about sixty years. It contains nine acres, fronting on Broadway and includes the dwelling, a stable, cottage, greenhouses, &c., is near the homes of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, Russell Hopkins, John Daniell, Alexander D. Irving, Roswell Skeel, and Thomas King. The holding price was $70,000.

New Jersey.

Slawson & Hobbs and Louis Cowan have resold for the Wesley Realty Company the 135-acre farm at South Plainfield, N. J., recently taken in exchange by the present sellers for the four five-story American basement dwellings, at 246, 248, 250, and 252 West 103d Street.

Marcus Loew is reported to have bought the Newark Theatre on Market Street, Newark, N. J., from the Miner estate. The price paid is said to be $400,000. The show house has a frontage of 20 feet on Market Street and runs through to Beaver Street, where it covers a plot 180 by 100.

Commercial Leases.

Cross & Brown Company, in conjunction with S. Osgood Pell & Co., as agents, have leased the store at 1,892 Broadway to the Shaw-Pearson Motor Corporation.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the store, basement and subbasement at 46 West Broadway for Clarence Sackett to Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Mrs. Mary V. B. Sharpless to Mrs. Mary F. Blake the three-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 100, at 150 East Thirty-eighth Street.

A. Kane & Co. have rented for Porter & Co. the three-story dwelling, 266 West 121st Street, to Margaret Styles.

John F. Scott has leased for Gen. Charles F. Roe his house, known as the Prescott Slade house, on Ocean Avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Benson B. Sloan.

$325,000 Fifth Avenue Loan.

A loan of $325,000 has been made by Mrs. Russell Sage to the United States Realty and Improvement Company on the former Butterfield property at 400 Fifth Avenue, which was recently sold at auction by Joseph P. Day.

At the auction the United States Company, which held a controlling interest in the property, was the successful bidder at $455,000. The Sage loan becomes due Feb. 1, 1918, and bears interest at the rate of 5½ per cent.

Real Est t

An action has been started by the executors of "Tim" Sullivan for a partition of the Savoy Theatre property at 112 West Thirty-fourth Street and 109-111 West Thirty-third Street, just back of the Saks store. The action names Frank J. Farrell, former owner of the Yankees and a one-time partner of "Big Tim," among the defendants.

Irving Baum paid $56,300 for the northwest corner of Rivington and Forsyth Streets, 50 by 73.4, sold at public auction Tuesday.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

124th St, 538 and 540 West, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11, six-story apartment house; Irving Savings Institution against A. M. Janpole et al.; Deyo & B., attorneys; Joseph McCloskey, referee; due, $59,530.41; taxes, &c., $4,209.40; to the plaintiff for $64,700.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 177th St, 99.11 x100, vacant; adjourned to Jan. 28.

By Henry Brady.

Bolton Road, e s, block front between Prescott Av and Seaman Av, 128.6x114.2x104x 138.8, vacant; Trustees of the Dyckman Library against G. B. Hayes et al.; R. G. Bain, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $12,433.34; taxes, &c., $1,729.03; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Water St, 614 and 616, n s, 52.11 ft w of Gouverneur St, 46.11x94.3x46.3x65.11, two six-story tenements and stores; A. M. Diehl against Betsy Kratwitch et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; G. S. P. Kleeberg, referee; due, $20,512.31; taxes, &c., $907.97; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Co.

Cedar Av, 709, w s, 386.5 ft s of 177th St, 18.9x83.4, two-story dwelling; A. C. Haley against Blymton Construction Co., et al.; M. S. Marden, attorney; R. H. Bergman, referee; due, $4,920.80; taxes, &c., $155; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

170th St, East, n s, 15.11 ft w of Bristow St, 25x95; Inland Holding Co. to Boniface Vandeputte and another, 1,040 Stebbins Av, Jan. 23; attorney, S. S. Terry, 62 Cedar St, $100

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 85.11 ft e of Madison Av, 25x125; Henning Minte to Dorothy E. Mugler, 1,905 Davidson Av, Sept. 19, 1912; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 40 ft s of 156th St, 40x100; Jacob M. Tobias to Tobias Realty Co., 2,808 3d Av, (mtg $31,950,) Jan. 25; attorney, J. D. Tobias, 2,808 3d Av.....$100

STEBBINS AV, n e corner of Home St, 49.2 x112.8; Samuel Finkelstein et al to F. & H. Realty Co., Inc., 801 Broadway, (mtg $45,000,) Jan. 21; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St. $100

5TH AV, s s, 100 ft from White Plains Road, 20x100; Alice M. Butler to John O'Brien, 3,700 Olinville Av, Jan. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

9TH AV, s s, 305 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 25x114; Benjamin Traktman to Murray Hurwitz, 138 1st Av, ¼ part, Jan. 25; attorney, Murray Hurwitz, 138 1st Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to Celia Mollver, 243 Meserole St, Brooklyn, ¾ part, Jan. 25; attorney, J. Brilf, 35 East Broadway....$100

18TH ST, s s, being w 40 feet of Lot 229, map Wakefield; Norwood Heights Realty and Construction Co. to Bridget McBride and another, 2,904 Valentine Av, Jan. 25; attorney, George Stolz, 820 Ritter Place.$100

207TH ST, n s, 128.7 ft s of Perry Av, 25x 102.7; Louis J. Sice to Joseph Welte, Jr., 3,101 Webster Av, (mtg $1,500,) Jan. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

207TH ST, w s, 75.11 ft s of Perry St, 25.4x 119.7; Louis J. Sice to Mary Bohan, 3,101 Webster Av, (mtg $1,500,) Jan. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

235TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Kepler Av, 25x100; John Donnell to Lillie Sanger, 402 West 153d St, (mtg $5,200,) Jan. 23; attorney, Meyers & Co., 51 East 42d St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, s s, 141.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 15.4x100; Michael Mackler to Benjamin Forman, 1,932 Crotona Parkway, prior mtg $11,400, 2 years, 6 p. c.; Jan. 27; attorney Isidor Sachs, 51 Chambers St.....$1,000

PINE ST, s s, 125.6 ft e of Broadway, 21.1x 73.9; Philip Scheurman to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, Jan. 27, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $145,000

1ST AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25x75; Domenico Pozzuno to Conz Marmo, 320 East 108th St, Dec. 21, 1914, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. S. De Vita, 2,105 1st Av..$2,000

2D AV, s w corner of 64th St, 123.5x105; Hollywood Garage Corporation to Katherine S. Galbraith and ano., Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$70,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Jerome Siegel to Joseph B. Greenhut et al, 135 Central Park West, Sept. 4, 1914, prior mtg $41,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$60,000

6TH AV, e s, 106.11 ft n of 36th St, 20.3x 100, 41.1x—; George Cantrell et al. to American Bible Society, 6 Bible House, due Sept. 28, 1919, Dec. 9, 1914; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$20,000

21ST ST, n s, 192.6 ft e of 3d Av, 24.1x98.9; Mary T. Sullivan to Richard J. Conch, 348 East 19th St, Dec. 1, 1914, due as per bond; attorney, Salter & S., 146 Nassau St.....$250

36TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Charles Shortmeier to William Koehler, 558 West 36th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., Jan. 27; attorney, Andrew Colvin, 280 Broadway.....$3,425

51ST ST, s s, 380 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; Annie Rafferty to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, Jan. 27, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row $8,000

78TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Thomas B. Farrelly, executor, to Carmana Realty Co., New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1 year; attorney, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $1,370

87TH ST, s s, 480 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Katherine F. Lindemann to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Jan. 27, 3 years, 5½ p. c..$18,000

114TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x101; Carolina T. Paterno to Anthony A. Paterno, 344 Northern Av, prior mtg $175,000, due Aug. 1, 1917, 6 p. c., Jan. 26; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St..$11,000

114TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x101; Carolina T. Paterno to Anthony A. Paterno, Jan. 26, prior mtg $180,000, due Aug. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St.....$11,000

129TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99.11; Theresa Lemmon to Daniel Burke and ano., trustees of Abraham Underhill, at Oxford, N. Y., Jan. 26, due Feb. 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,500

Bronx.

BOSCOBEL AV, 1,302, s e s, 50x253; Emma T. Gesaner to Louis Reichardt, 62 West 120th St, prior mtg $7,000, Jan. 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.....$1,500

CARTER AV, w s, 209.3 ft s of Tremont Av, 19.9x115; Augusta Lauger to Jeffco Realty Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Jan. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$2,000

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 85.11 ft e of Jerome Av, 25x125; Dorothy E. Mugler to Jacob Sobel, 984 Simpson St, Jan. 21, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$2,000

WALTON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; Notlaw Realty Corporation to United Real Estate and Trust Co., First National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb., Jan. 22, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,900

1ST AV, s e s, being Lot 49, map of Claremont, 120x206; Charles Dietz to Charles P. Dietz, March 7, 1910, 2 years; attorneys, Spitz & B., 35 Nassau St.....$10,000

1ST AV, s e s, 237.6 ft n e of Highbridge St, 76.8x210; also 1st St, s e s, 200 ft n e of Highbridge St, 57.6x200; same to same, March 7, 1910, 2 years; attorneys, same, $10,000

226TH ST, 856 East, s s, 25x114; Santa Pirri to Samuel Stecher, 144 Columbia St, and another, prior mtg $4,000, Dec. 16, 1914, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. Tottens, 132 Nassau St $800

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 23, store and basement; Lillie Keller and another, exr., to Victor Soeller, 123 Avenue A, 5 years from June 1, 1914; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av $1,200

BROADWAY, e s, between 47th and 48th Sts, Stores 5 and 6; Felix Isman, Inc., agent for Broadway and Seventh Avenue Co, to Edward Kanzal, 145 West 45th St, 5 years from March 15, 1914; attorneys, Pierce, H. & H., 233 Broadway.....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; Store 19 and 20; same to same, 4 5-12 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorneys, same.....$2,400

EAST BROADWAY, 241, parlor floor and floor above; Barnett Hamburger to Louis Bernstein, 241 East Broadway, 5 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, E. M. Hawkins, 25 Pine St $1,080

11TH ST, 324 East, all; the Willar Realty Co to Leiser and David Blatt, 610 East 11th St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, R. H. Raphael, 220 Broadway.....$2,050

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 420, all; Simon J. Levy and another to Simon Solloway, 5 years from Feb 1, 1915; attorney, M. Grossman, 309 Broadway $1,400

138TH ST, 615 and 617 East, all; Bertha Michaels to Abraham Marmer, 121 Henry St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, Abraham Marmer, 606 East 138th St..$3,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 901, and 20th St, 12 East; Berger Mfg. Co. against Edward H. Mount, owner; August H. Hillers, contractor...$756

ED. AV, 1,273; Samuel Rosenberg against Joseph P. Meagher, owner and contractor.$85

8TH AV, 973 to 979; Fort Masonry Co. against Henry C. Copeland, owner; City Real Estate Improvement Corp., owner and lessee and contractor $2,488

8TH AV, 975 to 979; same against City Real Estate Improvement Co., owner and contractor $6,685

3RD ST, 35 to 39 West; Sam Minskoff against 35 West 35th St. Corp., owner; Adrem Construction Co., contractor.....$1,950

35TH ST, 35 to 39 West; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against 35 West Thirty-fifth Street Corp., owner; Adrem Construction Co., contractor $1,251

35TH ST, 35 to 39 West; S. H. Pomeroy Co., Inc., against same $1,810

35TH ST, 35 to 39 West; Raisler Heating Co. against 35 West 35th Street Corp., owner; Adrem Construction Co., Inc., contractor. $2,075

46TH ST, 126 to 132 West; Star Fire Proof Door and Sash Co., Inc., against Leavitt Realty Co., owner; Davidson & Schwab, lessees; Libman Contracting Co., contractor $22,000

78TH ST, 180 and 182 East; Samuel Rosenberg against Robert & Ogden Goelet, owners; Benjamin H. McGlynn, contractor.....$70

86TH ST, 158 and 160 East; East Side Lumber Co. against Herman Bachrach, owner; Alter, Geller & Geller Co., lessees; J. Shapiro & Morris Nassau, contractor.$231

Bronx.

CONCORD AV, 470 and 472; N. Passman & Sons, Inc., against E. B. Const. Co., owners and contractors.....$1,153

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, e s, about 552.11 ft n of Bailey Av, 52.8x54.4; John Attanasio et al. against Nicola Parrinelli and Filamena Ventrola, owners; Filamena and Francesco Ventrola, contractors, (renewal,) $277

173D ST, 409 and 411 East; William E. Mason against Simplex Improvement Co., Inc., owners and contractors.....$250

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MORNINGSIDE AV, 171; Christian Vorndran's Sons against Jennie Lederer et al., July 7, 1914, (canceled).....$60

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Bjorkegren against same, June 20, 1914.....$527

Bronx.

BECK ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue St. John; Christian Jacobs Fireproof and Concrete Co., Inc., against Ostro Construction Co. et al., Aug. 1, 1913.....$3,425

193D ST, 55 East; George E. Stein against Charles B. Hvass et al., Dec. 31, 1914..$725

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 218; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Henry Fuldner et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 237; Same against Cornelius Fitzgibbon et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 19; Same against Leon S. Altmayer et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 20 and 31; Same against Herman Fichter et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 75; Same against Mary S. Burger et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 174; Same against Henry Elias Brewing Co. et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 215 and 217; Same against Ellen Reilly et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 307; Same against Grossman Investing Co. et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 382; Same against Martin Rothschild et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 309 and 311; Same against Julius Maier et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 318; Same against Bernard Rosenstock et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 178; Manhattan Railway Co. against Margaret Murphy et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 172; same against Julius Tishman et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 123; same against Aaron Stiber et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 113; same against Max Roth et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 268 to 272; same against Arthur A. Carey et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 343; same against Christopher Boylan et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 354; same against Sarah Phillips et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 226; same against Barbara Reinhart et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 89; same against Marie C. Ider et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 294; same against Anna E. Mischlich et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 339; same against Ede Levenson et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 319; same against Emma Weber, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 336 and 338; same against Conrad Witt et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 330; same against Julius Maier et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 62; Manhattan Railway Co. against Hettie Berliner et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 87; Manhattan Railway Co. against Leopold Barth et al, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 355; Manhattan Railway Co. against Albert Jarmulowsky et al, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 340; Manhattan Railway Co. against Katherine G. Farrell et al, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 305; Manhattan Railway Co. against Henry F. Albert et al, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 292; Manhattan Railway Co. against Frederick W. Wohlfert et al, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 321 to 327; Manhattan Railway Co. against George F. Abendschein et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 200; Manhattan Railway Co. against Michael Gafney, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 42 to 48; Manhattan Railway Co. against William V. Astor et al, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The northwestern high pressure and cold wave marking the most general severe cold wave of the present season, now cover the western upper lake region, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the plains States, with temperatures ranging from zero in Southeastern Iowa to 34 degrees below zero on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Pressure is falling rapidly in the Northwest, with rising temperatures in the Canadian Northwest. In the East and South temperatures have risen to nearly normal conditions, and they remain about normal west of the Rocky Mountains.

There were quite general though mostly light snows over the sections covered by the cold, and general and substantial rains in California and snows in Nevada.

The cold wave will continue eastward and southeastward, reaching the Ohio Valley Thursday and Pennsylvania, New York, and New England during Thursday night.

It will also be much colder Thursday night and Friday from New Jersey to Virginia and colder in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

In the plains States and the Northwest temperatures will rise Thursday and Friday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys.

There will be scattered snows Thursday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, portions of New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, and the north portions of the Gulf States, followed by generally fair weather Friday; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate, mostly north and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York—Local snows Thursday, with cold wave at night. Friday, fair, colder.

Southern New England—Cloudy and colder Thursday. Friday, fair, with cold wave.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Thursday. Friday, fair; much colder.

Northern New England—Snow Thursday, colder in Vermont, generally fair Friday, with cold wave.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	32	36	4 P. M.	40	36
6 A. M.	30	33	8 P. M.	42	34
9 A. M.	34	34	9 P. M.	40	36
12 M.	38	36	11 P. M.	38	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:20—61 Montgomery St.; Isaac Cohen. Slight

7:10—330 W. 37 St.; Fannie Canniezio. Slight

8:33—112-114 Duane St.; John Boyle. Slight

8:55—353 Amsterdam Av.; James Higgins. Slight

10:05—45 St. and Mad. Av.; taxicab. Slight

11:20—Foot of E. 26 St.; Charities Dept. None

P. M.

12:20—242 E. 104; Yetta Goldstein. Slight

12:20—136 W. 39 St.; not given. None

2:00—231 Henry St.; Lipschitz & Sive-dons. Slight

4:10—97 E. B'way.; David Ratzman. None

4:40—182 W. 88 St.; Louis Guidini. Slight

6:50—172 East End Av.; Louis Weil. None

7:45—55 B'way; N. & K. Garb. $25,000

7:45—55 Broadway; N. K. Garb. $25,000

8:10—1,312 Wash. Av.; Mamie Schorr. Slight

8:30—74 6 Av.; James Shay. Not given

8:30—49 Pike St.; N. Zwernowsky. Slight

11:00—1 W. 46 St.; Thorley. Slight

11:05—335 9 Av.; Morris Frank. Slight

11:10—29 Union Sq. W.; Reliance Film Co. Not given

11:30—550 W. 153 St.; G. Pembrock. Slight

HIGH SCHOOL ELIGIBLES.

Licenses Granted to Applicants for Assistant Teacher.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that there have been placed as of Dec. 11, 1914, upon the eligible lists of holders of licenses as assistant teacher in high schools the names of the following:

MATHEMATICS—Hugo H. Barcus, 87.75; Frederick N. Westphal, 85; Irwin H. Fern, 84; Floyd M. Fernald, 83; William S. Sachs, 80.25; Harry S. Feller, 79; Jacob Cohn, 76.75; David H. Moskowitz, 75.75; James D. Laird, 73.75; Morris Neifeld, 73.5; Felix Sachs, 71.5; Alfred Duschatko, 71.25; Leon De Hoff, 70.

GERMAN—Mrs. Marjorie B. Meyers, 79.25.

ITALIAN—Fausta M. Negri, 82.5.

LATIN—John B. Barrow, 78.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Christine V. Randall, 76.4.

FRENCH—Hugh S. Lowther, 85.5; Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, 82; Maude Pitts, 75.25.

EDUCATION NOTES.

At the second graduation exercises of the Julia Richman High School on Tuesday evening in the De Witt Clinton High School auditorium 109 graduates received diplomas.

Under the auspices of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals a general meeting for the discussion of the plan to create a new Board of Education consisting of nine members will be held in the auditorium of the Stuyvesant High School in Fifteenth Street, between First and Second Avenues, at 3 P. M. on Saturday. Members of the Boards of Education and Estimate are expected to address the meeting. All teachers are invited to be present.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 115 students of Hunter College at the meeting of its Board of Trustees yesterday.

The salary of Ida M. Hollis, tutor in the department of history in Hunter College has been fixed at $1,300 a year.

The Board of Education yesterday approved the bills pending before the Legislature amending the charter so as to make available for current use $300,000 of the $800,000 permanent part of the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Herman J. Boos, a teacher in the De Witt Clinton High School, was found guilty yesterday of charges of neglect of duty in absenting himself for a long time from his duties without explanation, and was dismissed from the service.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of Education to grant leaves of absence to those members of the teaching and supervising staff who cannot be retired on Feb. 1, 1915, by reason of the conditions of the Retirement Fund. The by-law provision in reference to the retirement of those teachers who have reached the age of 70 years was suspended.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers Jan. 28: Patrol. H. R. L. Keepers, 40 to 7; Thomas Hackett, 40, to 10.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol. C. W. Confrey, 29, to 5 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, Jan. 28; D. Caso, 39, and C. P. Lander, 162, to D. B. for 10 days, Jan. 30; J. F. Curley, 51, to bicycle duty at South, Mariners' Harbor, for 10 days, Jan. 31; R. W. Hamel, 151, and W. E. Barrett, 277, to D. B. for 10 days, Jan. 30.

Leaves (without pay): Patrol. R. S. McVeigh, 26, 1 day, Jan. 27; J. M. Dillon, 290, 1 day, Jan. 30.

Advancements: To $1,400 grade, Feb. 1—J. M. Hanlon, 4; R. H. Voelker, 5; J. J. Shinn, 9; J. M. Coffey, 10; M. J. Malone, 12; W. A. Smith, 17; J. A. Kilduff, 18; W. M. J. Flynn, 42; E. S. Steers, 151; J. J. McDonald, 169; E. M. Butler, 274; George Hieck, 285; George Grosberger, 290; M. P. Dillon, Traffic E; J. A. McMahon, Traffic C; H. J. Luse, B. H. S. To $1,400 grade, Feb. 10—F. A. Murray, 26; F. C. Hoffman, 62.

Restored to duty: Patrol. A. Malley, 10, 3:05 P. M. Jan. 25; W. A. Grace, 156, Jan. 27; P. J. Dunn, 172, 4:20 P. M. Jan. 26.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. A. Malley, 10, 3:10 P. M. Jan. 25; P. Dunn, 43, 2:05 A. M. Jan. 27.

Reappointed as spec. patrol.: T. Coakley, with the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Jan. 25.

Amendment: Special Order No. 286, Series 1914, is amended by substituting for the name of Patrol. D. F. Coleman, 36, that of Patrol. J. A. Coleman, 36, residence, 452 Amsterdam Av.

F. A. Lord has been duly appointed Second Deputy Commissioner, such appointment to take effect Jan. 27.

Fire Department.

E. A. Fuller is appointed, provisionally, as fire telegraph expert in Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph at the rate of $3,000 per year, Jan. 20.

Appointed as telegraph operators in Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph for a probationary period of three months, Jan. 25, at the rate of $1,350 per year: J. B. Obst, C. B. O'Rourke, J. G. Wendell, H. O. Godnick, S. B. Abrahams, B. F. Wilson.

Special Investigator W. B. Northrop, Bur. of Fire Prev., Ex. Div., transferred to said Bur. Div. of Investigation at present compensation of $2,000 per year, Jan. 1.

Additional leave of absence, without pay, Jan. 19 to 31, inclusive, granted to Sts. Eng. T. Bagley, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of B'ld'gs, (illness.)

Temporary appointment of Sta. Eng. B. Krauss, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of B'ld'gs, at $4.50 per day, renewed Jan. 19 to 31, inclusive, Dec.

K. Z. Horvay appointed architectural draughtsman (designer) Bur. of Fire Prev. for one month, Jan. 25, at the rate of $2,100 per year.

Leave of absence, without pay, for seven days, Jan. 25 to 31, inclusive, granted to Stenog. and Type. B. Biscow, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Inspection.

The compensation of Tel. Op. J. G. Stephens and W. S. Riordan, Bur. of Fire A. Tel. designated $1,650 per year each, Jan. 25.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BENJAMIN, PHILIP B., (Jan. 4;) no realty; personalty, over $10,000; to Moses Benjamin, $500; one-ninth each to Benjamin F., Harry, Robert, David M., Losane, Louis, and Moss Benjamin, Rose Laventhal, and Julia Whitman.

BINNEY, HAROLD OSGOOD, (Nov. 22, 1914;) realty and personalty, less than $10,000; all to Elise Martin Binney, except special bequests; details elsewhere.

BULLOWA, ROSA M., (Jan. 8;) realty, about $10,000; personalty, more than $500; bequests of unknown value to Emilie M., Grace A. M., and Alma M. D. M. Bullowa.

CLARK, ADELA C., (Jan. 20;) realty unknown; personalty, over $10,000; to Louise Mearns, $200; William H. Clark, unknown, and Lillian E. Mearns, $10,000.

DREW, CAROLINE W., (Dec. 12, 1914;) realty, $5,000; personalty, more than $5,000; all to niece, Caroline M. McLaughlin.

GUITERMAN, ROSALIE, (Dec. 28, 1914;) realty and personalty, both more than $50,000, divided equally between Randolph and Louis Guiterman and Alice Lehman and Minnie Meyer.

HARRIGAN, MICHAEL, (Nov. 24, 1914;) no realty; personalty, $400; all to Elizabeth Bleeke.

KELLEHER, MARGARET, (Jan. 8;) no realty; personalty, over $6,000; to Catherine Waring, $5,500.

LEGGETT, ADALINE M., (Sept. 23, 1914;) no realty; personalty, upwards to $5,000; to John M. Holloway, $500; Marcella D. Jarvis Ramos, $500; Herman Drisler, $1,000; Grace D. Holt Newton, $500; Maria S. Morgan, $100; Catherine W. Brower, $500; Paul E. Tieman, $1,000; Elsie C. Tieman and Adeline T. Howell, each one-half interest in residuary estate.

MURPHY, JAMES J., (Nov. 4, 1914;) realty, $2,500; personalty, $2,700; all to Katherine G. Murphy.

SALOMON, ADOLPH E., (Jan. 19;) realty and personalty, both over $10,000; to Emanuel E. Salomon, $10,000; Richard Salomon, $2,400; Regine Levy, residuary legatee and executrix; Trust Company, contingent executor and legatee.

SHURTLEFF, ROSWELL M., (Jan. 7;) both realty and personalty, over $10,000; all to Clara E. Shurtleff.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CHARNLEY, CONSTANCE, (May 8, 1914;) bank, $714.97; household, $250; stocks and bonds, $6,061.50; net estate, $4,889.16.

COGGILL, MARY L., (Mar. 5, 1914;) cash in bank, $2,768.03; bonds, $4,852.16; stocks, $540; net estate, $7,174.06.

WALL, WILLIAM F., (July 14, 1914;) real, $150; bank, $246.93; personal, $5; total estate, $401.93.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Spuyten Duyvil villa sites; auction prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

88th, 300 West $30,000; $5,000 cash. W. Parker, 206 B'way., or brokers.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Large corner house, 262 Stuyvesant Av.; 18 rooms, bath; perfect order; room for garage; sell $9,500, rent $60. Owner, 420 Macon St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Lady, very much in need of $125 cash at once and leaving city, will sell her pretty home, perfect order, far below value; can arrange balance on $18 a month; 30 minutes out; act quick for a big bargain. Address Mrs. K. M., 137 Times Downtown.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

First class tenement. Rent $2600—small mortgage $1100. What's offered. Room 43, 156 Broadway.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY.
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

CORNER BUILDING, 40,000 SQ. FT.
Splendid light, complies with factory laws; sprinkler system, two large electric elevators, store street level, two driveways, steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts.
RENT LESS THAN 30c. A SQ. FT.
Write for particulars.
C 345 Times Downtown.

Apartment hotel, new, modern, high class, fireproof construction, located in best residential section of the city, to lease for term of years; contains 53 apartments and large dining room; splendid opportunity for right party; only those having thorough experience and able to furnish cash security need apply. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years: ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUB-LETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

LARGE, LIGHT LOFT.
Suitable heavy manufacturing; 50 H. P. live steam; rent according horse power; freight elevator. Apply Engineer, 182 Grand St.

STORES, LOFTS, BUILDINGS,
236 to 724 St.
DALY & TRUSLOW.
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6820.

Lofts, desirable location, size, 20x90 and 60x90; suitable light manufacturing or storage; concessions. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Lofts, size 45x90; excellent light; elevator; heat, power. 511 and 513 W. 51st.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Part of loft, first floor, 106 West 32d, opposite Gimbel's. Premises, Lehman.

35th, 20 East.—Parlor floor for doctor; furnished or unfurnished.

Light loft, 25x95; heat and elevator. 34 East 29th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Warehouse, with office attached, in downtown district wanted by steel and iron corporation; must be suitable for storing of at least 100 to 150 tons. O. M., 90 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR WHITE PLAINS
Must dispose of few remaining building sites. Will take $45 each for quick sale. Lots in vicinity sold for $225 each.
J. Beasley, 227 West 120th St.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—To close estate will sacrifice beautiful corner stucco residence, value $10,500. Large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, solarium; steam heat, electricity; every appointment. Large plot, choice shrubbery. Sacrifice for $8,200.

ALSO new shingle residence on adjoining properties, value $10,000; 9 rooms, 2 baths; latest appointments. Sacrifice $7,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.
In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.
Price $4,250; seven-room house, handsomely decorated; plot 74x105; all improvements; 5 minutes to station; near trolley. Waggoner, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., city.

Big farm, 496 acres, 3 sets buildings, 5,000 fruit trees, for sale at fraction of cost to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Rhode Island farms in good locations from $1,000 to $20,000; send for circular. Robert L. Walker Co., Farm Dep't, 171 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Bargain, $11,000.—Country home; large grounds; library hall, huge living room with open fireplace; 6 bedrooms; every convenience; electric light, steam heat; oak floors, hardwood trim; servants' bath, toilet; huge verandas with fireplaces; separate entrance; high in healthy hills; near ex. station, Lackawanna, 27 min. on train. Room 802, 41 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Valuable farm; can be exchanged for Manhattan apartment or business property. Timony & McLaughlin, Longacre Bldg., Broadway and 42d St., N. Y.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.— THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
One room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $56 up. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. 'Phone self-serv. zone service; maid service if desired; near Subway, L and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS,
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; reference; special rates for 6 mos.

Peter Stuyvesant, 238 Riverside Drive.—Magnificently furnished corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; everything complete for housekeeping; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

St. Nicholas Av., 845, (Corner 127th.)—Just completed; elegantly furnished; 2-3-4-5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, shower baths; lowest rents; $9 to $15 weekly.

Five rooms and two baths in West 55th St.; housekeeping or hotel service; handsomely furnished in fine taste. Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

52 WEST 38TH ST.
Two rooms and bath charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; phone; electricity.

Handsomely furnished new apartment 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; every improvement; no children. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Riverside Drive, (near 116th St.)—Apartment 7 rooms, beautifully furnished; piano; 4 rooms facing river; $200 month. W 13 Times.

Three rooms and bath, below 59th St.; housekeeping or hotel service; well furnished. Apply Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

Beautifully furnished apartment to sublet Feb. 1; $200; 7 rooms. 221 West 57th. Telephone 3118 Columbus. Von Muller.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

70th St., 200 West.—Seven rooms, bath; elegantly furnished; piano, Victrola; $150 month.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

Fine 5-room el. apt. to sublet, furnished, $120. Supt., 214 Cathedral Parkway.

Apartment 7 rooms, sell or let; beautifully furnished; bargain. W 26 Times.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month upward; 3 rooms and bath, $55 month upward. Hotel Ostend, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

We have to let several very comfortable bachelor apartments, both furnished and unfurnished, in Holworthy Chambers, 152-6 Madison Av., northwest corner 32d St. Please apply on premises or to our office. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

New Jersey.

Furnished apartment, Chelsea, Atlantic City; Boardwalk; second floor; ocean front; 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water, modern; $60 monthly. Address A. C., 100, 1,364 B'way.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Desire to rent till June 1, refinely furnished, modernly equipped 3-room apartment, in select west side apartments; location 42d to 72d Sts. Address E. A., Box 150 Times.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 6, 7 rooms, until May or June 1; $125, west side; mother and adult son. C. S., 125 Times.

Tastefully furnished apartment wanted, 4 or 5 rooms, neighborhood of 96th St. F. A. L., Room 605, 542 5th Av.

Couple want small apartment, February and March; give telephone number. M 175 Times Downtown.

West side, below 96th St., 4 or 5 rooms, not over $60; must have 3 beds. M 173 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

In the exclusive bachelor houses at 16 and 19 West 54th St. there are available just now apartments of two rooms and bath, which will appeal to men of taste and refinement. Please apply on premises or to our office. William A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

7 WEST 108D ST.
Quiet, select block, near Central Park; six large rooms; tiled bath; all hardwood finish; very large kitchen; one flight of stairs; best of heat and service; all improvements; rent, $35.00.

52d St., 206 West, southeast corner Broadway. Five rooms, elevator, steam heat, and electric light; rental reasonable to desirable tenants. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. John—5700.

Attractive corner apartment, Washington Heights, to sublet at reduced rent; 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator service; ideal location. Apply to Mrs. William Angevine, 385 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 32, corner 177th St.

226 West 70th.—To sublet at sacrifice, in new, complete, fireproof building; five rooms and bath; extra maid's room; can be seen at any time. Phone 6257 Col.

107th, 60 West.—Concessions made; newly renovated 5 room apartment; bath; steam; elevator; telephone; electricity; $30 up; will decorate to suit. Resident landlord.

Sublet, 4 rooms, all front; exceptional arrangement; elevator, all improvements. Superintendent, 400 Claremont Av., n. w. cor. 147th.

804 West 180th, corner Pinehurst Av.—High-class 7-room elevator apartments.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

To Sublet.—Six room apartment, 310 W. 79th St. Inquire Supt.

The Orvista, 81st St., Columbus Av.; 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Forrest Chambers, Broadway, at 113th St., 8-room apartment; 3 baths.

East Side.

At 939 Madison Av., between 74th and 75th Sts., non-housekeeping apartments of one and two rooms and bath, with service, at very reasonable rentals. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

4 to 7 large rooms; elevator, telephone; day and night service; only 2 apartments left; greatest bargain ever offered. Superintendent, 142 East 27th St.

17th, 206 East, Adjacent to Rutherford Park.—Refined residential section; 5 beautiful rooms; elevator apartment; rents very reasonable.

105 East 15th St.—High-class elevator apartment, 3 and 4 rooms, $35 to $75 per month. Agent on premises.

755 Park Av., corner 72d St.
9 and 11 rooms, 3 baths, $5,500 to $5,500.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

New Jersey.

New apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; completely decorated throughout; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light. Apply to Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1400 Washington St., Hoboken, or janitor, 1229 Park Av., Hoboken.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Steam-heated rooms; table board; references.

347TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, suites; private baths; board.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Furnished rooms and board, also table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large front room, private bath; single rooms; fine table.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Single and double rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone.

44TH, 260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites. Times Square.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Fine rooms, with every convenience, to rent, with board.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

56TH, 382 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; modern improvements; excellent board; table guests.

67TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, connected; private bath; table guests accommodated.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining room.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well heated; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; homelike; parlor dining room; references.

77TH, 151 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity; references required; telephone.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; refinement; excellent cuisine; continuous hot water; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Medium, $10; small, $8; running water; exceptionally fine board.

82D, 136 WEST.—Desirable large room; excellent home cooking; table guests; moderate.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; small room; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 52 WEST.—Small rooms for business people; electric lights; bath; reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; special rates.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; suitable for two; also small, sunny room.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive room; private bath; southern exposure; every convenience; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests.

Handsomely furnished new apartment 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; every improvement; no children. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Riverside Drive, (near 116th St.)—Apartment 7 rooms, beautifully furnished; piano; 4 rooms facing river; $200 month. W 13 Times.

90TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 117-119-121 West.—Double rooms, with board, in well-appointed house; parlor dining room; permanent guests; telephone; references.

92D, W. (Apt. 6S.)—Private family; sunny room, with board, $10.

98d, 109 West.—Attractive rooms, double, single; well heated; excellent board; moderate.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Comfortable room; select house; dainty meals; telephone; "L," Subway.

100TH, 201 WEST.—Sunny room; elevator; table optional; private family. Apt. 22.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Attractive front room; handsome elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 42.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large sunny front room; excellent table; all conveniences; moderate.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Room; board optional; private family; moderate. Elevator. Apt. 8K.

140TH, 453 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

145TH ST., 398 WEST.—Elderly Jewish lady will share cozy 4-room elevator apartment at moderate rental; board optional. Write Lewis Israelson.

157TH, SUBWAY, WEST.—Small, outside room; running water; elevator apartment. Audubon 208.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $3-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub. "L." or Trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

TWO PERSONS, desiring change, want board and rooms in refined family, upper west side; only exceptional need respond. K 30 Times.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

31ST, 47 EAST.—Large front room, near Subway; all conveniences.

56TH, 63 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; French residence; steam, electricity. Phone 7983 Plaza.

63D, 151 EAST.—Attractive, newly furnished, large room; heated; bath, telephone; private house.

93D, 81 EAST.—Attractive, large and hall rooms; cultured family; private house; gentleman.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath optional; steam, electricity, telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentleman. Cavanagh.

38TH, 36 WEST.—Elegant parlor to let, business, $40; suite, kitchenette, $5.

50TH, 226 WEST, (Cleridge, off Broadway.)—Front room, newly furnished; modern. Foss.

52D, 54 WEST.—Cheerful front room, ground floor; congenial location; running water.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Large, small, cleanliness, sunny, running water; gentleman; references. Kimball.

58TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small room, well heated; private house; telephone.

57TH ST., 155 WEST.—Comfortable large room for two gentlemen; terms moderate; splendid location.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well-heated, select house.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable room, select section, facing Central Park. Moore. 5885 Columbus.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, conveniences; telephone; gentleman; also handsome music studio.

70TH, 103 WEST.—Cozily furnished, large, warm room, with kitchenette; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, running water; also small; references exchanged.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private dwelling; all accommodations; terms reasonable.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; references; refined home.

73D, 255 WEST.—Furnished rooms; with or without bath; reference.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double; running water; private home.

76TH ST, WEST.—Large and small rooms; elevator apartment; private family; references. Phone 8601 Schuyler.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium and small rooms; running water; moderate.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful room; private bath; large closets, opposite Subway; references; reasonable.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Large, front room; southern exposure; quiet home; phone; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room in high-class elevator apartment; near Subway and elevated.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large, sunny rooms; private bath; well heated; reasonable.

82D, 152 WEST.—Well furnished, comfortable room; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

83D, 66 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; references required. Phone 7615 Schuyler.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Beautiful sunny suite; other rooms; steam heat; light housekeeping. Alfred.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Well furnished room, young lady or young man. Schuyler 7235.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Large front room; running water; Subway station; telephone; references.

86TH, WEST END.—Private home; large, small rooms, adjoining bath. Phone Schuyler 6620.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Room, with private bath; exclusive; near Riverside, Subway.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable small heated rooms; American; home comforts; $2.50. Phone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Newly furnished, well-kept, large, small rooms; reasonable. Telephone 3246 Riverside.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Beautiful large room; (Broadway,) elevator apartment; board optional. Apartment 6 A.

102D, (Broadway.)—Cozy room, adjoining bath; board optional; convenient; $5. Riverside 4539.

105TH, 248 WEST. (Broadway.)—Delightful, large, sunny, corner room; high-class apartments. Phillips.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; elevator; breakfast optional. Apartment 8R, West.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Subway, "bus"; attractively furnished room; board optional. Apt. 52.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; near Riverside. Apply to Hall, operator.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Large room, elevator apartment; American private family; references. Apt. 53.

114TH, 606 WEST.—Kitchenette apartment; parlor floor; other large, small rooms; reasonable.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; private; board optional. Apartment 82.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant.

118TH, 423 WEST, (opposite Columbia.)—Outside, south rooms; single, en suite. Apt. 1.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Large or small, sunny front rooms. Jones. 198 Morningside.

118TH, 425 WEST.—View of Columbia campus; bright outside room. Apt. 61.

120TH, 201 WEST.—Room, running water, modern apartment; one, two; board optional. Marks.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms; refined surroundings; references. Apartment 61.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Large, light room, $3; larger, (piano,) $5; all conveniences. Penfield.

126TH, 101 WEST.—Special accommodations; students, business men; all modern conveniences.

126TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large and small room; hot and cold running water; private house; telephone.

129TH, 162 WEST.—Large back parlor; suitable for business or light housekeeping.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM, view, homelike apartment; ladies only; Cathedral Heights; special concession to business woman; excellent dining room in house. Reply Y 322 Times Annex.

BROADWAY, 2,080, (Corner 70th St.)—Magnificent suite for gentleman in handsome corner apartment; 10th floor; one or two bedrooms; bath and large studio. Railing.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Lady will rent large room, adjoining bath, in ten-room apartment. Vosburgh. Tel. 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 2,181, (74th.)—Delightful room, bath adjoining; modern conveniences; breakfast; gentleman. Potter.

BROADWAY 3,089, (122D.)—Newly furnished, sunny rooms; private family; $3.50 to $7. Brown.

CLAREMONT AV., 195, (127TH.)—Desirable front parlor; bedroom adjoining; private family; elevator. Apt. 26.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, would rent delightful room, overlooking park; private lavatory. 7015 Columbus.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50.—Room, suitable one, two; kitchen privileges; home evenings. Campbell.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

UPPER W

PUPIN, TOO, EXPECTS OVERSEA TALK SOON

Columbia Professor Agrees with Hewitt, but Says It Will Be Without Wires.

FINISHING APPARATUS NOW

Believes Aerial Communication Will Become Universal in Near Future.

That the wireless telephone will be used for all very long distance conversation in the reasonably near future is the opinion of Dr. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia, whose invention of the loading coil made possible, as much as anything else, it is said, transcontinental telephoning, as demonstrated last Monday by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Dr. Pupin said last night that he was working to perfect an instrument for wireless telephony that, he felt confident, would make possible conversation over practically any distance.

This means, according to the inventor, that the long-discussed telephone cable under the Atlantic will never be laid. People will be talking from New York to London without wires long before cable conversation could be accomplished, Dr. Pupin thinks. He believes, too, that wireless telephony for long distances will supersede wire transmission on land as well.

This view of the progress of the telephone in connection with the declaration of Peter Cooper Hewitt on Tuesday that talking to Europe would soon be possible, indicates that scientific minds still admit that the use of electricity is yet in its infancy.

"I was highly pleased—as I had been highly confident—when transcontinental telephoning was demonstrated last Monday," Dr. Pupin said to a TIMES reporter, "but the next step is the perfection of wireless telephony rather than the extension of the wire service. First, as the chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has pointed out, more than $2,000,000 must be invested in plant to talk commercially from New York to San Francisco. This in itself makes talking over great distances by wire almost prohibitively expensive. To make the thing popular we must find another way.

"And we are finding the way in wireless. One not familiar with the development of wireless electric transmission in the last few years cannot dream of the strides that have been made, and only one familiar with the developments can appreciate the certainty of wireless telephony as a thing of the not far distant future. No one would attempt at present to lay or use a transatlantic cable for telephoning. The difficulties to be overcome before this could be done are far greater than those that stand in the way of transatlantic wireless telephony, and this does not take into consideration the difference in expense."

Regarding the demonstration of transcontinental telephoning, Dr. Pupin pointed outthe significant fact that Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, in New York, had talked with Thomas A. Watson in San Francisco, with a duplicate of the transmitter he used for the first telephone conversation in 1876. This meant, Dr. Rupin said, that the inventions and improvements that had made transcontinental conversations possible had been in conducting the current and not the telephone instrument itself.

John J. McCarty, Chief Engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, said last Monday that the use of hard drawn copper wire as a conductor had been one great factor in making transcontinental telephoning possible, and that the invention and improvement of the Pupin loading coil had been another. Wr. Pupin, with as little technicality as possible, last night explained the function of his invention.

For anelectrical current to carry the human voice, he said, there must be a fixed product of voltage and amperage. The lower the amperage and the higher the voltage the better. Before the Pupin coil was invented, telephoning over great distances was impossible because low amperage with high voltage could not be maintained. The Pupin coil is simply a device through which the current passes and in doing so loses in amperage as it gains in voltage, the relation being kept constant.

TWO SCHOOLGIRLS MISSING.

One Failed in Examinations, the Other Was Stage Struck.

Two 14-year-old girls in the graduating class of Public School 167 at Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Avenue, East New York, disappeared last Friday and neither their parents, the police, nor hundreds of school children, who have hunted for them, have found any trace of them.

One of the children, Evelyn Kronot, daughter of Julius Kronot, a diamond broker, of 1,594 Eastern Parkway, had failed in her examinations and was not to have been graduated; the other, Clara Zulauf, daughter of David Zulauf, a furrier, who recently lived in East New York but now lives at 1,552 Forty-third Street, Borough Park, had wanted to be an actress, her friends say, and they believe she accompanied Evelyn.

So far as their parents knew the children had no money, though Evelyn wore a diamond ring and Clara had one with a ruby, on which they might have raised money.

Evelyn is 5 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 117 pounds. She wore a blue suit, red sweater, and dark hat. She is a brunette, with gray blue eyes. Clara is a little taller and about the same weight. She, too, is a brunette. She wore a black suit trimmed with fur.

MRS. ANGLE TO TELL ALL.

Stamford Woman May Clear Up Ballou Tragedy Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 27.—At her trial at the February term of the Superior Court, Mrs. Helen M. Angle, who is charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Waldo R. Ballou, will tell the jury, according to her counsel, just what happened in her flat in the Rippowam Building on the night Mr. Ballou met his death. Mrs. Angle's story has never been told. Her physical condition was such during the Ballou inquest last June that her counsel refused to permit her to testify.

The case has been continued several times. Mrs. Angle has recovered sufficiently now and the case probably will go to trial next month.

FIND MAN AND WOMAN SLAIN

Police Called to Flathouse by Wife of Man Accused of Murder.

John Kriegleder of 145 East 116th Street, where his wife is janitress, was arrested early yesterday morning after the police had found the body of Miss Marion J. Franklin, 30 years old, a stenographer, in the Kriegleder kitchen, and the corpse of Joseph Christopher, 58 years old, an engineer, of 140 Fourth Street, Union Course, L. I., in the asphalt in the basement.

Mrs. Kriegleder was held as a material witness. She had called the police to the house to "look after a woman in need of medical attention." The police found Miss Franklin with her skull crushed and a hammer near by. Then Mrs. Kriegleder said there was a man "in need of assistance" in the basement, where the police found the body of Christopher.

Persons living in the house said they had heard sounds of mirth in the Kriegleder flat on Tuesday night, and that they had been told that Miss Franklin was celebrating her birthday.

The police took Mrs. Kriegleder to the East 104th Street Station, but she was not in condition to answer questions. Later she was examined by Coroner Riordan and Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy. She said Miss Franklin came to this city from Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and had lived with her for several months. Miss Franklin was an old friend of the janitress and Christopher was a friend of Miss Franklin.

Her husband, the janitress said, had acted strangely for several weeks, and she showed marks on her body made by Kriegleder.

A note found in Christopher's pocket, written by Miss Franklin, concerning the Kriegleders, said:

"I must see you alone. She was terribly beaten up. He has the hear and soul scared out of her. He is crazy. Something must be done. I think there is a way to help her, and I will do all I can."

The police believe Kriegleder learned that the note had brought Christopher, and in his rage murdered both.

Kriegleder had disappeared when the police arrived at the flat, but later they arrested him at 112th Street and Madison Avenue, where he fled from a basement.

When Kriegleder was questioned he protested his innocence. He said he went out of his flat at midnight and bought a package of cigarettes and some chop suey. When he returned at 1 A. M. he met his wife in the hallway. He said she was holding a watch, some keys, cards, and paper which belonged to Christopher.

John Christopher had lived at Union Course for twenty-five years. He was regarded as honest and industrious. He had a comfortable home, where, according to his friends, he lived happily with his wife, a son, and a married daughter.

Nothing was learned of Miss Franklin in Wilkes-Barre.

CATTLE SCOURGE OUTBREAK

New Cases of the Plague Found at Little Falls.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Cases of foot and mouth disease were discovered in a dairy near here today. The farm was quarantined by the State Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Orders partially closing the Pittsburgh and Chicago stock yards because of the foot and mouth disease went out today from the Department of Agriculture. Cattle still may be received at the yards for immediate slaughter, however. The order merely stops outgoing traffic, while there is danger of spreading the infection.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Squads of men began disinfecting the stock yards today for the second time within three months. There is no immediate danger of a complete shutdown. No new case of the disease had been found at the yards since the outbreak last November. A. G. Leonard, President of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, said the Government's embargo order was issued because of the finding of the disease in cattle shipped from Chicago to Philadelphia by way of Pittsburgh.

MORE FERTILIZER MEN OUT.

Fifty Bowker Co. Employes Join Strike—Workers Housed in Plant.

Fifty of the 500 employes of the Bowker Chemical Works of Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday followed the workmen in the Bowker fertilizer plant on a sympathetic strike. Both plants are owned by the American Agricultural Chemical Company. Labor representatives went to the Lister works at Newark, controlled by the same company, in the effort to get the men there to quit work, but failed. The strikes are the sequel to the killing of two strikers on Jan. 19 at the plant of the Williams & Clark Fertilizer Company at Roosevelt.

The Bowker Chemical Works decided to keep the rest of their men in the plant all night in hope of preventing further desertion, and employed cooks and put up shelters to make the place habitable. Many of the men preferred not to stay, fearing that the works would be attacked or their families mistreated in their absence by strike spmpathizers.

A mass meeting of strikers at Chrome, N. J., yesterday offered to meet the employers and arbitrate the differences. It is rumored that a compromise on the basis of a wage rate of 18 cents an hour may be reached.

Search for Blease Records.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 27.—Gov. Manning in a special message to the Legislature today asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate the disappearance of the records of Gov. Blease's administration, all of which, he said, had been removed from the Capitol. The message was referred to committees.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Mayor Thomas L. Raymond announced yesterday that he had accepted the resignation of Police Judge Jerome T. Congleton and had appointed Horace C. Grice, a former Alderman, to succeed him.

HACKENSACK.—Thomas Doig, a public accountant, 55 years old, of 57 Union Avenue, Rutherford, committed suicide last night by inhaling illuminating gas in his home.

PATERSON.—The legality of the intended closing of Fair Street by the temporary auditorium to be built for Billy Sunday will be tested by the Fair Street Protective Association. Sunday has refused to come to Paterson unless the auditorium will seat 8,000, and the auditorium cannot be made to seat that number unless it is built over the street.

PRINCETON.—Col. George W. Goethals delivered a lecture on the Panama Canal last night to students of Princeton University under the auspices of the Stafford Little Society.

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR
2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers

OPPOSITION UNITES TO BEAT CHURCHILL

President's Enemies on Education Board Make John Greene Their Candidate.

SMALL BOARD VOTED DOWN

Mrs. Pelxoto, Mother-Teacher, Reinstated—Dr. Hervey Re-elected as an Examiner.

John Greene, a member of the Board of Education for Brooklyn and Vice President for nine years, will be a candidate for President in opposition to Thomas W. Churchill next Monday. The sentiment for Mr. Greene, the anti-Churchill men say, predominates in the board.

Mr. Churchill's supporters, though admitting high regard for Mr. Greene, are confident that their leader will be re-elected. Several said yesterday that the number of members seeking to end the Churchill régime had decreased, and that he would be elected. Leaders of the Churchill opposition maintained that all members except the "Churchill faction" had united on Mr. Greene.

The chief issue of the election is Mr. Churchill himself. There are certain members of the board who look upon him as a dictatorial, selfish boss, while others regard him as a positive, constructive leader. The former have been trying in vain to get him out of the board ever since he became President two years ago.

Mr. Greene, who is not personally taking part in the contest, was a member of the old Brooklyn Board of Education and has been on the city board since the consolidation. Besides being Vice President, he is Chairman of the Finance Committee. He is the editor of Bradstreet's, and lives at 469 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

The Board of Education declared yesterday that it did not favor a reduction of its membership, and that it was especially opposed to a board of nine members.

John Greene offered the resolution in favor of a smaller board. The vote, by roll-call, was 22 to 16 against the plan. On the nine membership proposal it was 30 to 8.

President Churchill, explaining his vote, said a small board could have more work than it could properly attend to and that a paid board might be the opening wedge for politics.

Mrs. Bridget C. Pelxotto's restoration, in accordance with the decision of State Commissioner Finley, was recommended by the Committee on By-laws, and Supt. Maxwell was directed to reinstate her today.

Dr. Wite renewed his motion that other mother-teachers under suspension be restored to duty at once. Mr. Gillespie asked for postponement until the next meeting, which was granted.

Dr. Walter L. Hervey by a unanimous vote was appointed to succeed himself for a term of six years as a member of the Board of Examiners. Dr. Hervey has held his present position for more than sixteen years.

DOWD DELAYS HIS RETURN.

Lawyer Decides First to Settle His Mother's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 27.—Willis Bruce Dowd, attorney, of 141 Broadway, New York, issued a statement today declaring that he would not return to New York until he had settled his mother's estate here. He says he has received a telegram from William Barton, his attorney in New York, stating that his presence there is not now necessary.

Charles E. Quincy, Sr., recently applied to the Surrogates' Court for letters of administration on his wife's estate charging that Willis Bruce Dowd, the executor of Mrs. Quincy's will, had disappeared with funds belonging to the estate. Mr. Dowd was in his former home in Charlotte, N. C., when the charges were made public. He replied with a denial, which was published in THE TIMES last Monday morning, and asserted that he would leave for New York within twenty-four hours "to take the matter in hand."

HARWOOD 2 for 25 cts.
An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR
EARL & WILSON, MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Browning B&K King & Co
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

A Final Revision

Our Men's Overcoats are now included with the Men's Suits in a Final Reduction of Prices.

Here, now, are exceptional values at all our Stores:

MEN'S SUITS & OVERCOATS

$24.50 Formerly $30, $35 & $40 — $18.50 Formerly $25 and $28 — $14.50 Formerly $18, $20 & $22

Boys' Clothing and Furnishings at 20% Off

About one-third reduction on the prices of all Madras Shirts, Underwear and Neckwear.

At our Cooper Square Store only, we are offering some all worsted trousers, sizes 28 to 50 waist, that were $4.00 to $8.00, at $2.75 and $3.75. They are very unusual values.

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway, near 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th St. — Fulton Street, Brooklyn

HOTEL BILTMORE
1st Friday Morning Musicale
Tomorrow (Friday) at 11:30,
BILTMORE BALLROOM
FARRAR
(Her Only Public Concert Appearance This Season.)
PABLO CASALS THE WORLD'S GREATEST 'CELLIST.
LUCCA BOTTA Tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House
Reserved Seats Now at Biltmore Hotel Box Office. Knabe Piano.

BURTON HOLMES IRELAND
CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY At 8:30 MON. MAT. At 3
SEATS 50c to $1.50. NOW ON SALE.

NATIONAL MOTOR BOAT SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Opens 2 P. M. Sat., Jan. 30. Daily (Except Sun.) to Feb. 6, 10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Admission 50c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(CENTURY LYCEUM)
62d St., Central Park West.
LUCIEN L. BONHEUR, Mgr.
2ND SERIES FRENCH PLAYS.
Orch. 50c to $2.50. Seats now on sale Box Office & 114 E. 58th St.
FEB. 7TH, Inaugural Sunday Night.
—PARISIAN CAFE CHANTANT—

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25-75c — Nazimova, Trixie Friganza, Long Tack Sam Co., Lillian Shaw Frank Fogarty, Others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. — Joan Sawyer, John Jarrott & Vera Maxwell, Wee Georgie Wood, oths.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. — MIDWINTER CARNIVAL—15 LATEST KEITH NOVELTIES.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th St., East of Broadway.
FIRST TIME TONIGHT — THE CLEVER ONES — Mats. Friday & Sat.

DALY'S Mat. Today, 10-25c. Nights 15-50c. BURLESQUE UNCLE SAM'S BELLES.
B'way, 30th St. TONIGHT—COUNTRY STORE NIGHT.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
O'Garry of the Royal Mounted & Special Pictures. Sunday, Complete Change of Program.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c-50c. Nxt Wk, Mary Pickford, "Mistress Nell"
Marguerite Clark in "The Goose Girl." Strand Orch. & Soloists.

OPERA SEATS CHOICE SEATS for all OPERAS in All Parts of the House. Kaiserhof Ticket Office, B'way, 30th St. Opposite Opera House. 1418 B'way.

Irving Pl. Theatre Every Aft., War Pictures. Tonight & Friday. "Die Spanische Fliege." Sat., "Zopf u. Schwert."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—ADELE BLOOD, Tom Lewis, Ray Dean, Geo. Wong. George White "On the Pike," Jeff Davis, Nonette, Dare Ferguson, oths.

EDEN WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. Makers of History Group. Kinemacolor.

MURRAY HILL Matinee To-day Evenings 8:15. FRENCH MODELS Burlesque.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE. Mat. Today. Girls of the Moulin Rouge.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15. YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT Mats. TUESDAY & SAT. 2:15. HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

PARK Col. Circle, 59th St. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Polygamy
AMAZING, FASCINATING LOVE DRAMA.

LONGACRE WEST 48 ST. Today 2:30—25 & 50c. Tonight 8:30—25 to $1
WM. L. SHERRY presents BOSWORTH'S HYPOCRITES

Bronx Opera House, 149th, n'r 3d Ave. Mat. Saturday.
Pauline Frederick in "INNOCENT."
Next Week—"SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH."

Tenth Annual Benefit
NEWSBOYS' HOME CLUB
Entertainment under the Direction of Mr. WILLIAM FOX.
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 31
SEAT SALE NOW OPEN.

HOTEL BILTMORE
1st Friday Morning Musicale tomorrow (Fri.) 11:30.
BILTMORE BALLROOM
FARRAR
PABLO CASALS
LUCCA BOTTA
Res. Seats at Biltmore Box Office. Knabe Piano.

LITTLE THEATRE, This Afternoon at 3.
LIEDER RECITAL
PAUL DRAPER
Bach-Schumann-Mousorgski Programme.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL PIANO RECITAL MARK — TUES. EVG., at 8:15. FEB'Y 2 HAMBOURG
Seats 75 cts. to $2 at Box Office.
Management Haensel & Jones. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 30th, at 3.
JULIA CULP
Song Recital. Coenraad V. Bos at the Piano.
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. (Steinway Piano.)

Opera Tickets. Tel. 6442 Greeley. — CHOICE SEATS ALL OPERAS. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE. Broadway & 38th St. Normandie Hotel.

The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present the
HIPPODROME
Winter Circus
On the "Old Lot" 6th Ave., 43d-44th Sts. The Biggest Show Ever Presented under a roof—either canvas or steel! Combining the most costly and best features of "The Tented Top" and the luxurious comforts of the world's largest, best equipped theatre!!!
CIRCUS PRICES
2 P.M. Daily 25c to $1.00.
8 P.M. Daily 25c to $1.50.
To-day & To-morrow Special "Kiddies'" Souvenir Matinees. A Dollar Circus Toy to Every "Kiddy" in Attendance.

COMEDY, 41st, East of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. THE FALLEN IDOL Mats. Tues. and Sat. 2:15.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S. Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:30. Mats. 25c, 50c. CAPT. BESLEY'S SOUTH AMERICAN PICTURES. Evs. 25c to $1.00

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JOS. WEBER OFFERS THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Song, Mirth and Beauty.—Herald. LONDON GAIETY CO. of 80 in "TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
ALL GALLERY SEATS, 50c. SPLENDID BALCONY SEATS, $1.00.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7295 Bryant. Evgs. 8:20. Last Matinee Saturday 2:20. Last 4 times. THE LILAC DOMINO

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE PLAY THAT HAS EVERYTHING
UNDER COVER

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON BUREAU.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"Nothing finer has been seen in the new York theatres since the season began."—Times.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
"Absorbing play marking highest achievement of Ethel Barrymore." —Sun.
THE SHADOW A New Play in 3 Acts.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST MATINEE TODAY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney

DANSE DE FOLLIES Dancing from 10:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. At 12 Nightly. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
THE OVERHEAD GLASS PROMENADE.
Reserved Seats and Tables at Box Office.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER In the new 4 Act Play, THE SILENT VOICE

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
MARIE CAHILL RICHARD CARLE in the New Musical Comedy, "90 IN THE SHADE"—Best Cast Ever.

HUDSON West 44th Street. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE Show Shop with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE HENRY by ARTHUR JONES

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER BERNARD SHAW'S ANDROCLES AND THE LION and The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife, by Anatole France. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY
"BELASCOAN SENSATION!
One of the most remarkable plays of this or any other season."—Herald.
"Miss Starr won new glory. Her Marie Odile a glorious, beautiful achievement." —Ev. World.
FRANCES STARR
in MARIE-ODILE By Edward Knoblauch.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
"KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St. & 8th Av. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25c, 50c & 75c.
ROSE MELVILLE in "SIS HOPKINS."
Next Week—"THE GIRLS FROM DIXIE."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
Next Sunday Afternoon, Jan. 31, at 3
LEONARD BORWICK, Soloist.
Haydn, Mozart, Loeffler, and Roger-Ducasse's "Le Joli Jeu de Furet" (first time.)
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Next Mon. at 7:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt (debut), Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil. Cond., Toscanini.
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Thurs. Mat. 1:30. Walkures. Kurt, Gadski, Ober; Berger, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
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